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Toronto as it was
and is

TORONTO:

AS IT WAS AND IS

A GRAPHIC HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CITY OF TORONTO TOGETHER WITH A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE WAR OF 1812-1814 THE MACKENZIE REBELLION AND THE FENIAN RAID

BY

WILLIAM T. JAMES

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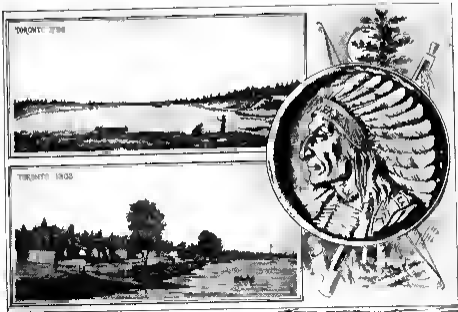
TORONTO 1793
TORONTO 1903

Toronto: As It Was and Is

A Graphic Historical Sketch of the City of Toronto

Together with a Concise Account of the War of 1812-1814, the Mackenzie Rebellion and the Fenian Raid.

By William T James

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Toronto: As It Was and Is.

DERIVATION OF NAME.

YET etymologists dispute as they may as to the true interpretation of the Indian appellation which the Hurons are said to have applied to a region forty miles north of Lake Ontario and on the shores of what is now Lake Simcoe before it was bestowed on the locality which to-day bears the name of Toronto, we who know but little of the language of the aboriginines can rest well content with the translation that appropriately ascribes to it the designation of a rendezvous—a place of meeting. Geographically the palefaces, at any rate, has lended it a convenient place of resort, perhaps no city on this continent is more popular as a place for holding conventions, and so, with the assistance of a persistent effort idea, the writer submits, it may promotions favor all this as the correct derivation of the name of our fair city. In the year 1793, or thereabout, the name of the site of Toronto was changed to York in honor of the Duke of York second son of George III but the name failed to strike permanently and happily it fell into disuse and was supplanted by the more sonorous and original title which is from the graphic, musical native tongue

FOUNDING OF TORONTO.

Toronto is not devoid of history in the sense of marked vicissitudes and stirring events. In 1749 it was a French trading post officially known as Fort Rouille there being no more formidable than a wooden stockade surrounded by a stockade for the purpose of defence It was built to intercept the trade which was being attracted to the English post across the lake at what is now Oswego but this does not seem to have been so successful as was anticipated for the reason that the English

dealt more fairly with the Indians and rendered better value for their pelts. In 1752 England and France being at war the commander of Fort Rouillé was apprehensive of the safety of his solitary post with its meagre garrison of ten men. Finding himself surrounded by ninety Mississaugas, he was persuaded the Indians had evil designs upon the fort, being moved thereto by the English in their jealousy of the rival post. The arrival of reinforcements dispersed the Indians and frustrated a plot they entertained, although French allies, of pillaging the fort for the brandy it contained. In 1758, Fort Frontenac was captured by the British under Col. Bradstreet, and it is supposed that Fort Rouillé was razed and burned by the French when retired in alarm, with their stores, to Fort Niagara, which, after a siege, was also surrendered to the British in the following year. A year later the site of Fort Rouillé was visited by Major Rogers, who came from Montreal with 200 Rangers in fifteen whale-boats, and rejoiced that the fantastic stories of their joy at the news of the British success against the French. On September 18th 1760 Quebec capitulated and in the same month in 1760 Montreal, where the power of the French was concentred surrendered to the English and Canada from the Gulf of St Lawrence to the then unknown western wilds, passed into the Empire of Great Britain the treaty of cession being formally signed on February 10th 1763.

With the conquest of Canada came the building up of Toronto, or York as it was soon afterwards re-named. At first its growth was very slow for we read that at the close of the year 1802 the aggregate value of property in the town of York was £14,871 and the annual tax levied on the inhabitants by the magistrates of the county in quarter sessions was £62. The area enclosed by the town plot was 420 acres. The population consisted of 456 persons.

SLAVERY IN TORONTO

It may be news to some that slavery was a legalized institution in York until the year of grace 1818. Dr. Scadding quotes from the *Gazette* the following advertisement which appeared in several successive numbers of that journal in 1806:

To be sold, a Black Woman named Peggy aged about forty, and a Black Boy, her son, named Lymas, aged about fifteen years, both of them the property of the subscriber. The woman is a complete cook and washer woman, and perfectly understands making soap and candles. The boy is tall and strong of his age, and has been employed in country business, but brought up principally as a house servant. They are each of them servants for life. The price for the woman is one hundred and fifty dollars, for the boy, two hundred dollars payable 3 three years, with interest from the day of sale, and to be properly secured by bond &c. But one fourth of the sum will be taken in PETER RUSSELL.

OUTBREAK OF WAR

In 1812, war was declared between England and the United States, the latter probably instigated by Napoleon, seeking a pretext for the conquest and possession of Canada. England had her hands full in Europe, and the regular forces in the province amounted to only 4,500 men, of whom but 1,450 were available for the defence of the Upper Province. The project looked feasible enough; but with the crisis came the man in the person of General Brock, whose promptness and almost genius to the utmost showed his mettle and the determination of England to defend, or re-take, if necessary, the colony of which the United Empire Loyalists had found a refuge and which had begun to display the traits of British character stock.

INVASION AND BATTLE OF QUEENSTON HEIGHTS.

The invaders, to the number of 2,500, under General Hull crossed the river at Detroit and took possession of Sandwich, whence he issued a proclamation to the colonists, and then attacked Amherstburg but before he could accomplish anything General Brock proceeded to Amherstburg at York and with 300 regulars, 600 Indians and 400 militia (of whom York furnished two volunteers) marched to meet the American army which ingloriously retreated across the river to Detroit. This was followed with investment by the Canadian troops to whom General Hull and his entire army after a short resistance, surrendered. And were dispatched to Montreal as prisoners of war. Captain Roberts also contributed to the prestige of British arms by capturing Fort Mack nac on July 17th

In September of the same year the Americans, 6,000 strong, made another attempt upon the Canadian frontier this time at Niagara, and were likewise defeated at Queenston Heights, with the loss of 900 killed and wounded, besides 958 prisoners, who surrendered at discretion. This victory cost us General Brock, who fell mortally wounded while cheering on his troops at a critical period of the battle, and seventy men, who by their valor and that of their comrades bequeathed to us the priceless heritage of British connection and British institutions.

But the end was not yet. Hostilities continued with the balance of success always in favor of the British. General Smyth in an effort to retrieve loss of American prestige in the former campaign, assembled, in November, 4,000 men near Black Rock, and crossed the river, but was repulsed, and, after further misadventures, abandoned the expedition.

Captain McDonnell scored a success for the British by crossing the St. Lawrence on the ice, attacking Ogdensburg, driving out the garrison and taking some cannon and a quantity of stores.

In January 1813 the British under Colonel Proctor inflicted defeat upon the American forces near Detroit and captured their leader General Wilkinson with 500 men.

Meanwhile the enemy had been equipping a naval armament at Sackett's Harbor for the purpose of controlling Lake Ontario. A large force was also assembled under General Dearborn who sailed in this fleet to York which was very incorrectly fortified and held by General Sheaffe with 600 men. The enemy ever 1,700 strong effected a landing a short distance east of the Humber between eight and nine in the morning of April 27th 1813 stoutly opposed by Major Givins with sixty Glengarry Fencibles and a small band of Indians concealed in the woods near the shore. The number of this brave little force of Canadians being increased by reinforcements to about 550 they fought stubbornly as they were pressed eastward from post to post under a galling fire of grape-shot from the fleet. When the invaders had approached within a hundred yards of the main battery the

magazine exploded, killing two of our men. This accident caused Colonel General Shuttle, who had been entrenched at this point, to retire to the Half Moon Battery, a little further east. This position becoming untenable, his force was driven to the garrison, where a hot fire was maintained from the enemy. As the American army came to a temporary halt two hundred yards west of the garrison a second explosion shook the ground as by a violent earthquake. To prevent 500 barrels of gunpowder from falling into the hands of the enemy, the sergeant in duty at the magazine blew it up. The concussion was terrific, and when the smoke was dissipated an awful scene of carnage was disclosed to the eye. Two hundred American soldiers lay strewn upon the ground, fifty killed outright and many writhing in mortal agony. Among whom was Brigadier-General Pike, in command of the landing party. The British commander, taking advantage of the confusion consequent upon the explosion, beat a hasty retreat across the Don to Kingston, taking with him all the regulars he could get together. York being then practically defenceless, surrendered after a hopeless resistance by 700 militiamen and the town was plundered and partly burned by the enemy who, after a four days' occupation, carried off the artillery and naval stores.

Fort George at the mouth of the Niagara River was next attacked by Dearborn and Chauncey but, with a garrison of 1000 regulars and 300 militia, was held until the fortifications were dismantled by the enemy's cannonade, when the British withdrew to Queenston. Whereupon Vincent decided to evacuate and destroy Chippewa and Fort Erie and take up a position at Burlington Heights. The Niagara frontier was thus in the hands of the American troops, who for the first time had now effected a lodgment in Canada.

A British flotilla was fitted out at Kingston and 1000 men embarked to seize Sackett's Harbor but the expedition proved all abortive owing to mismanagement.

Colonel Proctor's position at Detroit being menaced by General Harrison, Proctor went out against him, and finding him entrenched failed to dislodge him but successfully attacked a reinforcement of 1200 Americans, and captured 500 prisoners which relieved his post of immediate danger.

General Dearborn sent forth Generals Chandler and Winder to crush the British forces at Burlington Heights, but Colonel Harvey made a night attack on the enemy at Stony Creek, captured the two generals and 116 men, and caused the others to retreat in disorder.

Then follow several more British successes, the principal being the surrender at Beaver Dam of the American Colonel Boerstler with 570 men. Two vessels of the enemy were captured on Lake Champlain and the magazines destroyed at Plattsburg and Swanton.

TORONTO AGAIN IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY

While this was happening Commodore Chauncey was engaged on Lake Ontario in burning the barracks and stores at York, looting the warehouses and private dwellings, and maltreating some of the merchants.

On September 10th a squadron of ten sail, under Commodore Perry, attacked and captured the whole British fleet of six ships on Lake Erie.

In the same month General Harrison, being reinforced, marched on Detroit to check [illegible] Proctor retreated across the Detroit River, being pursued by 3,500 Americans he with 800 British and 500 Indians led by Tecumseh made a stand at Moravian Town, and was defeated retiring in confusion to Burlington Heights.

BATTLE OF CHATEAU LAY AND CHRYSLER'S FARM

The enemy now turned his attention to Montreal and two armies were put into the field, one of 7,000 men commanded by General Hampton, marching from Lake Champlain, the other 3,000 strong under Williamson from Sackett's Harbor on Lake Ontario. They were to co-operate in this ambitious enterprise, but Hampton encountered a body of 350 French-Canadians, under De Salaberry and McDonnell who were handled so adroitly and fought so gallantly that he was utterly defeated and deemed it prudent to retreat and go into winter quarters at Plattsburg. This engagement is famous as the battle of Chateauguay.

which the Americans outnumbered the Canadians ten to one in actual participants, and yet sustained a crushing defeat at the loss of 350 militiamen. It is perhaps the most brilliant exploit of which we can boast.

On November 3rd Wilkinson got started. Landing about 3,000 men on the Canadian shore when the batteries of Prescott were passed, this detachment was persistently harassed by 800 sharpshooters from Kingston, under Colonels Morrison and Harvey, who, using on its rear like terriers until the invaders were provoked to turn to "banish all fear of the annoyance." In the battle of what was known as "Chrysler's Farm," on the afternoon of November 11th the Americans furiously confronted their tormentors, and this began the battle known in history by the name of the farm on which it was fought. The Americans, though having the advantage of three to one, were completely routed and driven to their boats with the loss of a general and over 800 men killed or wounded. At Regis Wilkinson became Hampton's defeat at Chateauguay and he decided to relinquish the attempt downward and follow Hampton to Plattsburg.

After abandoning Fort George and reducing Newark to ashes, McClure the American general crossed the river and was gallantly followed by Colonel Murray who surprised Fort Niagara and took 400 prisoners. The British under Riall subsequently surprised and burned the front of the towns of Lewiston Black Rock Buffalo and some others, by way of reprisal for the destruction of Newark and so ended the campaign of 1813.

In the spring of 1814 hostilities were resumed. Colonel Williams with 1,500 British having taken up a position for the defence of Montreal, was attacked in March by General Wilkinson with 4,000 men who, being repulsed, fell back upon Plattsburg.

In May the British took Fort Oswego, and captured a large quantity of ammunition and stores; but this exploit was counterbalanced by the defeat at Sackett's Harbor which followed.

In July General Brown and a force of 5,000 crossed the river and took Fort Erie and its garrison of 170, and advancing forced General Riall to retreat towards Burlington Heights. Brown then laid siege to Fort George, but finding it stronger than he expected, retired to Chippewa.

THE BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE

General Riall thereupon advanced and the two armies coming into contact, the battle of Lundy's Lane began. Fortune at first went against the British, and General Riall was taken prisoner, but General Drummond arrived with 800 men from York at the critical moment, and the Americans, after a hard struggle of six hours, gave up the contest at midnight and retired in confusion to Fort Erie. In this engagement, the Americans outnumbered the British by 2,000. Drummond followed up his success by attacking Fort Erie, but was repulsed with severe loss.

After the abdication of Napoleon England was able to turn more of her strength against the United States; but in an attempt to invade New York by way of Lake Champlain, Sir George Prevost, at the head of 11,000 veterans, was deterred from attacking Plattsburg by the destruction of the British flotilla, and in this humiliating manner terminated the most formidable expedition which had left the borders of Canada during the war. Prevost was slated for court martial, but died before the charge could be prosecuted.

General Brown marched from Fort Erie with considerable loss to the British and, being reinforced compelled General Drummond to retire to Burlington Heights. The Americans gained further advantages in Lake Erie but were driven back in an attempt to recover Fort Mackinac.

Drummond being strengthened by troops from Europe advanced on Fort Erie, aided by a British squadron on Lake Ontario. Brown thereupon wisely evacuated the fort after dismantling it, and retired across the Niagara River and this was the last scene in the drama of that war of thirty months, peace being restored December 24th, 1814, although the good news did not reach York until the following February.

It will thus be seen that York was constantly excited or depressed over the fluctuating fortunes of Canadian arms and having been twice sacked and partly burned the inhabitants could only surmise not without anxiety what its destiny should be—whether as a loyal centre in Upper Canada of British rule, or part of a subjugated province wrested from an unwilling populace

as the spoils of war. Being a frontier town, and its manhood participating in the struggle to hurl the alien from the border, affliction and bereavement cast a shadow over its households and made it acquainted with grief, as it did its with the fierce exultation of triumph. Moreover, it must have suffered in social life and commerce to an extent that does not appear in history.

TORONTO AS IT WAS.

In contrast with the exclamations of admiring tourists which we are wont to hear with feigned toleration, in 1823 York does not seem to have struck the traveller as a desirable place of residence. In the records of those he alludes to it as a "miserable, unhappy town, and says it was "built on low, swampy ground, not easily to be drained, as it lay almost on a level with the lake. Little land was cleared in its vicinity, its trade was trifling, it was destitute of every natural advantage except that of a good harbour, and that it owed its insulation and magnitude entirely to its being the seat of government. Another affords us a pen picture of how it appeared to him in 1825

Though York is the capital of an extensive colony, it would in Europe be considered but a paltry village. Its houses are mean and ill-built, and its improved rendera it all the more mean in point of view. The garrison is about as large as the town, and consists of a rock for the troops, a residence for the commanding officer, a battery and two blockhouses which are intended for the service of the harbor. In the year 1793 there was only one wigwam on the site of this town. It now contains 1,336 inhabitants of whom 236 houses, many of which are rather a very neat appearance. The whole building are a Protestant Episcopal church a Roman Catholic chapel a presbyterian and Methodist meeting house, the hospital, the parliament house and the residence of the Lieutenant Governor. The Episcopal church is a pretty large building of Gothic architecture with a small steeple at the same time of all. The Roman Catholic chapel which is not yet completed is a brick building small intended to be very much finished. The Parliament house, erected in 1820 (it had been destroyed by fire on the Christmas Eve preceding the date of this writing) is a handsome stone building, and seems to have yet reached its utmost height. It is a large and commodious brick building, besides all the planned possible purposes. The York hospital is the most extensive public building in the province, and its external appearance is very respectable. The house in which the Lieutenant Governor resides is built of wood and though by no means an elegant building is much inferior to some private houses in this town. Many of the law and government officers have very elegant seats in and about

the town, and with few exceptions the style and appearance of the buildings are most inviting indeed. The streets are regularly laid out, and run parallel to each other and at right angles. Only one of these, however, is paved, and that is Yonge Street, and in the wet weather the unfinished streets are, it possible, more muddy and dirtier than those in Kingston. The situation of the town is very pleasant, healthy for its inhabitants, a point of view not only local but of better consideration for a step point of honest investment than for the residence of human beings. The inhabitants are on an average not much taller, particularly among the females, but are of an intelligent, friendly, and jovial disposition, and I believe that few people are annually attracted with these commodities.

WHEN THE INLAND WAS A PENINSULA

In 1806 the harbor had not one opening to the lake and this was in the western end, and what we are familiar with as Toronto Island was then the irregular extremity of a peninsula. East of the River Don were the buildings one a block house, and beyond this to Port Hope (then called Smith's Creek) the settlers' houses, stores were probably not more than a dozen, to the north, no civilized person dwelt farther than about half a mile from the lake, with the exception of a few scattered beyond Church Street. A mile of primeval forest intervened between the town and the garrison which was situated near where the Old Fort now stands. It is related that the wife of one of the Queen's Rangers, retiring from the town was pursued by an enormous bear which was shot by a soldier when two hundred yards of Garrison Creek. Captain Battersby an English officer stationed at York shot a fine buck on the site of St. Michael's Cathedral at a date much later than this. From any point in the town the sportsman was distant from the howling wilderness not more than a mile where wolves bears and other beasts of prey to try his mettle and game in great variety and abundance to stock his larder from deer that bounded from the bushy covert to duck in dense flocks, flying north to their summer breeding grounds.

The first regular mail to reach York from the Lower Province was on January 12th 1806. From one of this letters had to be entrusted to travellers or dispatched as opportunity might offer.

THE INCORPORATION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

The City of Toronto was incorporated March 6th 1834. At the first municipal council William Lyon Mackenzie who had

elected as an alderman for St. David's Ward, was chosen as mayor. Mackenzie was a unique figure of the period. A self educated Scot, who while describing existing abuses and official incompetency, was a radical of the most pronounced type, he may not inaptly be said to have been a human volcano in constant eruption, emitting invective and hurling denunciation broadcast through the journal he owned and edited, the *Colonial Advocate*, but which would not have been named amiss had it appeared as the *Colonial Crater*. His newspaper had been suppressed, his printing plant had been demolished by mob law, and he himself had been expelled several times from the Legislature, to which he had been elected. But he was simply irrepressible, and, making capital of his alleged persecution, came to the front both of popularity in sheer force of character. Lacking balance and deliberation he was carried by impulse to extremes in speech and action, which made him many friends and more enemies, but he burst from frequently into difficulty, and eventually obliterated himself from Upper Canada politics by his complete exhaustion. Of his family which suffered in penury, the most conspicuous was Isabella, but it cannot be summarily dismissed as conspicuous a person we shall see him again in another role presently.

Toronto being wholly an unpaved and a veritable mud hole in wet weather which earned for it the nickname of "Muddy York"—one of the first acts of the new council was to provide for the laying of 2618 rods of sidewalk two feet wide, the planks laid longitudinally to save lumber. In order to meet the demands on the public purse for this and other expenditures a rate of an assessment of 3d. in the £ was determined upon whereat a meeting was convened by the sheriff to meet in the market to protest against municipal extravagance. Above the butchers' stalls was a balcony for spectators which was filled with citizens.

I care no more for Mr. Mackenzie," exclaimed the sheriff who was speaking, than that crow pointing to one, flying overhead. This was taken as the signal for applause and literally brought down the house. For the stamping of the crowd in the balcony broke it down with the disastrous result that some were impaled on the butchers' hooks others had their limbs broken and many were trampled upon or otherwise injured. Seven or eight succumbed and several were crippled for life.

TORONTO PLAGUE-STRICKEN

The catastrophe was followed by an epidemic of Asiatic cholera, introduced into Quebec by an emigrant vessel from Dublin where it was rife. Spreading rapidly westward, leaving death and dismay in its wake, it made havoc of the population of Toronto, killing one in every twenty. During the panic many victims were deserted by their friends and left to their fate without medical or other aid. A few devoted persons combined to render what assistance they could to the stricken householders or the sufferers themselves. To the credit of the first mayor of Toronto it records that he, among these heroic men and women, could frequently be seen placing the victims in the cholera carts and driving them to the hospital.

The public pillory and stocks, which had been in occasional use for flagrant cases, were abolished about this time.

The year 1837 brings us to an epoch interesting as a study in the political history of the period. William Lyon Mackenzie, the mysterious volcano, having recognized "the first low murmur of insurrection" in the end of a petition addressed to Sir Francis Bond Head, the Lieutenant Governor did all he could to prove his prophecy by inciting the malcontents to rebell on.

It is the old story of English superciliousness in dealing with colonial affairs and sending out Governors who were not sufficiently in touch with the people to be able to appreciate the weight of popular opinion and the importance of democratic measures. Bolstered up and cajoled by well meaning but hide-bound Tory tyrants, they provoked opposition among thinking men and afforded a pretext for the planting of the red rag of anarchy.

THE MACKENZIE REBELLION

Mackenzie was the mouthpiece of the radical section of the Reform party and openly declared and agitated for rebell on and independence, publishing in his paper a "Declaration of Independence" at the same time forming bands with Papineau and secretly stirring up the French Canadians to revolt. We read that vigilance committees were organized, arms and accoutrements were collected on a small scale at various points, secret

drilling was practised at night, and various other preparations were made for a rising." Sir Francis Bond Head, who had lost his head in replying to a petition in language most undiplomatic, and had not yet found it, seems to have understated the significance of the reports brought to him of these preparations, and allowed matters to take their course. The result was that, although the rebels failed in what they purposed doing, they might, with better discipline, a resolute leader, and a bold dash, have seized the city and the Lieutenant-Governor as they proposed and wrought much more mischief and bloodshed before the arrival of troops from Kingston, Hamilton and elsewhere. Vacillation among the insurgents led more to save the city than anything Sir Francis accomplished.

It was planned that the insurgents should assemble 5 000 strong at Montgomery's tavern on Yonge Street, three miles north of the city, on the evening of December 7th, surprise the city and get possession of several thousand stand of arms, overpower the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Council and his other advisers until some satisfactory settlement should be effected. A provisional government was to be formed with Dr. Rolph as administrator.

Their first mistake was in changing the date set for the attack to Monday the 4th. This upset all the arrangements. Then they could not agree upon a plan of action. Some were for an immediate attack, others insisted upon delay. It was finally decided that Mackenzie and three others should go to the city by night and secretly glean what information they could and ascertain if it would be advisable to make the assault at once. They had not gone far before they met two men on horseback one an aldermen who had come out to reconnoitre. These were given in custody of two of the party not to be taken to the rebel camp. But before this was reached the alderman drew a pistol shot one of his captors and escaped back to the city, where he raised the alarm. Bells were rung, the news was spread through the city and a number of volunteers were hastily armed.

Meanwhile Mackenzie fearing to venture nearer the city returned to his following, to learn that blood had been shed on both sides. Lieutenant Colonel Moodie, a retired Peninsular

veteran, who lived several miles north of the city, had discovered the insurgents' movements and resolved to ride to Toronto and acquaint the authorities. Being ordered to halt by a guard drawn across the road at Montgomery's tavern, his reply was a pistol shot at those who intercepted him. He himself was then fired upon and mortally wounded. The rebel who had been shot by Alderman Powell died where he fell. Things had now reached a pass when desertion was the only alternative of desperation.

Having recruited their ranks from the rural districts, the rebels found, on the following day, they could muster nearly two men, and that nothing was to be gained by further delay. But as they advanced in force toward the city, they were fired upon by a dozen or more loyalists under Sheriff Jarvis, who had his men concealed behind a fence. Only half armed, without discipline, and feeling little confidence in their leaders, the insurgents broke on first and would not be rallied, many of them dispersing to their homes.

The arrival on Thursday of Colonel Van Egmond, one of Napoleon's officers, who had been appointed major-general of the rebel army, infused some heart into his dismayed forces, who tried to save the situation by setting fire to the Don bridge and cutting off communication to the east.

Meanwhile reinforcements for the city had arrived from Hamilton and elsewhere and it was now impregnable to any force the rebels could bring against it. Nearly a score of volunteers were mustered under Colonel Fitz Gibbon, and the main body with two guns, advanced to the attack coming into touch with the insurgents about two p.m., whose numbers had shrunk to such an extent by desertion of the faint hearted that they could offer no effective resistance and so were easily put to flight with the loss of one killed, though two others subsequently died from wounds received in this encounter.

Mackenzie and Rolph escaped to the United States, but many prisoners were taken, some of whom were afterwards released without trial, while many were sentenced to punishment more or less severe. A few were condemned to death but with the exception of Lount and Matthews who were executed the sentences were commuted to imprisonment

OUR GOVERNMENT REMOVED TO KINGSTON

The fiasco coupled with the fact of Lafontaine's inferiority furnished a pretext to Kingstonians for an agitation for the removal of the seat of government to their own city. Much was said and written pro and con and discussion did not cease until this was accomplished when the two provinces were amalgamated by the Act of Union proclaimed to take effect on the 10th of February, 1841. It was feared by some that the preeminence of Toronto had received a set back from which it would never recover and owners of real estate loudly declared an inevitable fall in the rents and land values, while not a few local merchants talked of removing their stocks to Kingston. All this display of pessimism however gave place to hopeful anticipation as it became evident that the future of Toronto as the commercial metropolis of Upper Canada was assured. In the year of its incorporation the population of the city had been rather under 9,000 in 1841 it had risen above 15,000. Its trade suffered no diminution and the value of real estate continued to steadily increase.

TORONTO TWENTY YEARS LATER

In 1854 Toronto was first lighted by gas, eight years later consumption had risen to 25 per thousand cubic feet. In 1844 the *Globe* newspaper was founded and the city had outgrown much of its primitive aspect and had begun to take on the appearance of a thriving modern community destined to a substantial development. Sir Richard H Bonnycastle affords us a bird's-eye view of it at this period in 1845

> On entering we by the harbour I was greatly surprised and very much pleased to see such an active, modern Toronto than undergone far larger changes since 1837. Then although a flourishing village boasted to be nearly twice not one-third of its present size. Now it is a city in earnest with a population of 20,000 inhabitants; gas lit with good plank sidewalks and much improved streets, while two sewers laid from the centre of the city are in use. The main street, King Street, is two miles and more in length and need not fear any shame to any town and has a much more English look than most Canadian places have.

A year later another writer has this to say of Toronto

> The population stands in the City of Toronto within the last two years have been rationally gone. Many new buildings (and I saw the business of the

...ty ... the ... was ... ntil ... of ... ...

TORONTO MADE THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

3. The same year the Government was again removed hither from Quebec and Toronto became the capital of Canada, but four years later they were transferred back to Quebec which enjoyed the celebrity of a capital until 1866 Ottawa became the permanent seat of the Dominion Government.

The visit, in 1860, of the Prince of Wales, as on a similar occasion in 1901, when the Heir Apparent was our distinguished guest, afforded an opportunity to the citizens of Toronto to testify to their loyalty to the British Crown, and worthily they celebrated the auspicious event. The decorations were superb and the demonstrations most effusive. The treason that here and there smouldered among political malcontents was effectually squelched, and nowhere, if the desire, was there any manifestation of disloyalty. Whatever we Canadians may say or do in vindication of our individual factional opinions, with the advent of royalty or an effectual appeal to our sentiments, we sink all personal animus all political strife in the one deep wellspring of our devotion to British connection and its associations. We cannot ignore the fact that we are British in blood and bone—ergo, when the hon's cub growls, or any other beast or bird in the international zoo needs apply The young lion is no cuckoo

THE FENIAN RAID

On the 1st of June 1866, nine hundred Fenians led by one Colonel O'Neil in accordance with a preconcerted plan for which they had been drilled, crossed the Niagara River from Buffalo to Fort Erie to destroy the Welland Canal and incidentally conquer Canada—a wild, fantastic project even for the wildest of Irishmen They inaugurated their outpatient conquest by taking Canada prisoner—a horse here, a pig there and a shooter or his spouse wherever such might come within range of their ambitious appetite for chicken or Canada. They were chiefly Irish American filibusters who had been disbanded at the close of the civil war and all ardent haters of England They had made up their minds that Ireland should be emancipated from the yoke of Britain so by way of getting their hands in

they thought they would begin by wresting from the "tyrant" what lay nearest to hand.

Regular troops were hurriedly dispatched from Toronto and Hamilton—the nearest Canadian cities—and the Queen's Rifles of Toronto, and 13th Battalion of Hamilton, were called out and also some of the front. All the Canadian troops were to move in concert. But on the march the volunteers came unexpectedly into contact with the Fenians, and before the regulars came to their assistance the battle of Ridgeway had been fought and lost to our militia. Our troops, however, driven the enemy back a mile, which a false alarm of cavalry and a futile attempt to form a square threw the volunteers into confusion, which culminated in a panic and a retreat. Our loss in killed and wounded was about forty, and that of the Fenians much less. The latter were unable to follow up their temporary advantage, and so retired to Fort Erie, which they evacuated the next morning and returned to the United States, glad to escape from our combined force by which they were being surrounded. Canada is still one of the red spots on the map—and, by the way so is Ireland.

It was a sad day for Toronto when five of her brave sons called in death to get with her poets of wounded (two of whom subsequently succumbed) were brought to the city. The dead were accorded a public funeral and the wounded were tenderly cared for. As on former and later occasions Toronto had yielded her tribute of blood for the maintenance of the Empire and Union, she mourned the bereavement which shrouded her home in gloom. she bowed her head in resignation and murmured "We are Britons" it is well. On July 1st 1870, a handsome monument was erected in Queen's Park to the memory of the fallen heroes of Ridgeway and to-day it still stands as a testimonial of the citizens to those who gave their lives for their country.

TORONTO BECOMES THE CAPITAL OF ONTARIO

Confederation consummated on July 1st 1867 Toronto became the capital of the Province of Ontario. The day was in ably honored with demonstrations of joy expressed in the usual manner with which such an important event in a nation's

career is celebrated. The first session of the first Provincial Parliament of Ontario was opened in Toronto by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe on the 17th of December of the same year.

The year 1860 is memorable for the visit to Toronto of H.R.H Prince Arthur third son of Queen Victoria, who had been gazetted to a command stationed in Canada. He was given a hearty ovation, and the flame of loyalty burned with all the ardor of a populace unbridled to fervid feelings of patriotism.

SOME EVIDENCE OF THE CITY'S GROWTH.

In the census of 1871 the population of the city is set down at 56,092 being an increase of 11,471 during the preceding decade. In the three years following 13,000 were added to its inhabitants, and the city with the province enjoyed an unprecedented era of prosperity, which, however, was succeeded by a depressive reaction.

We may now skip the intervening years and take a glimpse of Toronto as it was in 1901. The last Government census, taken in 1901, gives a total of 21,7031, as against 181,220 for 1891, while a special census taken by the police shows a population of 238,383 in 1901. In 1891 the bank clearings were $342,381,851 but in 1901 the amount was nearly double, viz., $676,228,306. The amount of money deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank in Toronto for the year ended 30th June 30th 1901 was $637,439. The number of vessels entering the port during the season of 1901 was 3,490, carrying a tonnage of 1,293,593.

TORONTO AS IT IS

The city limits include an area of about sixteen square miles, traversed by nearly 300 miles of well-paved streets connecting with few exceptions at right angles a large proportion being asphalted or laid with vitrified brick. The streets are lighted by electricity or gas and on one-third of them total mileage tracks are laid down for street cars. At night they are almost wholly free from footpads, ruffians and pick pockets. Law and order are maintained by an adequate police force, whose physique is approached by that of no other police force on the continent. A

numerous and efficient fire brigade, with a station in each district, all well equipped with up-to-date appliances, is generally able to keep a fire confined to a small area, and a system of fire alarm signal boxes all over the city ensures a local or general response with a minimum of delay. Few places of business are without a telephone, and many residences are similarly equipped.

ITS NATURAL CLIMATE

Situated on the 43rd parallel of latitude, as are the south of France and Lombardy in Italy, Toronto is blessed with a climate which is at once salubrious and invigorating. The rainfall in summer usually occurs in heavy but brief thunder showers, and the umbrella is rarely needed, while the meteorological records show an average amount of sunshine that is exceeded in few places in the United States. Lake Ontario, lying, broad and deep and cool, on whose northern shore the city is built, modifies the oppressive heat felt by cities lying to the south and by some places even to the north, and in winter the influence of Georgian Bay and Lakes Superior and Huron tempers the rigor that is often felt by the more southerly and less favored localities. In July the average daily maximum temperature does not reach 80, in Philadelphia and Quebec it is considered very hot weather. In winter severe weather is occasionally experienced, and once in a while the thermometer shows 20 below, but this is phenomenal and any thing below zero is considered just ground for complaint. For a change in mid winter it is easy to go over, so that tennis may be played in safety to the Island. But the lake itself never freezes, but the ice hummocks along its many miles of pebbly beach present a scene in the Arctic regions. Blizzards are like angels' visits few and far between—perhaps one per annum on the average—and then never so violent as those of the south and west which have menaced and, at times, when they do invade Ontario, invariably annoy Toronto in their mildest effects when they do not miss the city altogether. Toronto is evidently spared by the topography of the surrounding country from much disaster as the result of storms of all kinds, for which on account we have good cause to thank Providence.

TORONTO A CITY OF HOMES.

Toronto, among all the large cities on this continent, has been justly described as the "City of Homes." With all its progressiveness, the "flat" system of domiciles—or apartment houses—has only now made its appearance, and it is still a dubious experiment. The architectural features of the residential streets are striking for their artistic diversity of design, their suggestions of domestic comfort and contentedness, and their substantial air of opulence. Shady boulevards, well kept lawns and shrubberies, and delightful parterres add their charm to the prospect and beautify the city, while in the suburbs the mansions of the wealthy in their palatial grounds speak well for the natural tastes of their occupants. The streets are kept scrupulously clean, and the popular appreciation of fresh air and out door sports together with first-class sanitary arrangements, a good sewage system (nearly 250 miles of sewers being laid) and an active health department, combine to make Toronto a healthy place of residence with a remarkably low death rate of less than twenty per thousand. Rents are rather high at present owing to a scarcity of houses, which is particularly felt by those in search of small modern dwellings.

IN KING ST. COMMERCE.

South of King Street are located the principal wholesale houses and many manufacturing concerns while King, Yonge, Queen and College Streets and Spadina Avenue are where the bulk of the retail trade is done. Two large departmental stores however get the lion's share of the business and in them one may buy anything from a pin to a parlore or a bicycle to the entire furnishings of a modern home. Chief of its many factories is that of the Massey Harris Co. the largest makers of agricultural implements in the world, whose works cover many acres and employ thousands of hands, and whose products are exported to almost every country on the surface of the globe. Several shipbuilding firms are located along the water front, in whose yards some of the largest wooden and iron passenger and freight steamers were built some of which are employed in carrying grain on the great lakes and are larger than many ocean steamships.

ITS TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Its transportation facilities are unexcelled. Electric cars furnish a frequent service on all the routes, and any point in the city may be reached for one fare by asking for a transfer from one line to another. At least 30,000 bicycles are in daily use, which, with the street cars, automobiles and the bewildering vehicular traffic, keep the wary pedestrian wide awake in crossing the busy thoroughfares. The Union Station is a very fine and commodious structure, and presents all the stir and bustle of a metropolitan railway station as the many trains come in to with their crowd of passengers. A suburban electric car service brings the surrounding towns within easy access to the city, and a large fleet of steamboats make daily trips to Kingston, Montreal, Niagara, Hamilton, St. Catharines and other lake ports. Excursions during the summer are of frequent occurrence, and occasionally one may enjoy a trip to Niagara Falls and return for one dollar. The most popular place of resort is, however, Toronto Island, which, from a mere sandy bar, has, by the return of a large park beautifully laid out, with a pavilion, band stand and lagoons for fishing, boating and bathing and further most of the land is kept reclaimed. At Hanlan's Point at the western end are athletic grounds, pavilion, a large hotel and various amusements. Music and a variety performance keep the ferry-boats plying to and fro and afford an outing and out-door entertainment for the modest sum of ten cents per capita, the return fare. The Hospital for Sick Children has a large building here, facing the lake to which in the summer the little convalescents are taken for fresh air and sunshine. A lighthouse, the log-barn building, a pumping station for the local water supply and an engine house for the generation of electric power and light the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and hundreds of summer cottages and camps are scattered here and there over its area, while a long breakwater to ward off the effects of south-easterly gales affords a promenade where the bracing breezes of Lake Ontario may blow the cobwebs off one

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Diogenes with his lantern in search of an honest man may

have been a task no more difficult than seeking a totally illiterate person in Toronto. A rudimentary education is within the reach of all, tuition, school books, pencils, pens, ink and paper being furnished free to scholars in each of the forty-eight public schools. The curriculum of the various grades is commendable, the methods of instruction as satisfactory as elsewhere, and the efficiency of the teaching staff of a high standard. The Roman Catholic Church is allowed by law to undertake the secular education of the children of its adherents, and in the seventeen separate schools a different curriculum and system of instruction prevails. The Normal School provides training for teachers, from which they must hold certificates to be eligible for appointment to any post. A Model School, three Collegiate Institutes, and various other private scholastic establishments afford intermediate education, while Toronto University, Trinity College (Anglican), Wycliffe College (Anglican Evangelical), Knox College (Presbyterian), Victoria College (Methodist), McMaster University (Baptist), St. Michael's College (R.C.) confer degrees in the arts, theology and medicine. A Technical School has proved a valuable adjunct to the education of its pupils qualifying for industrial pursuits, and the School of Practical Science has been no less useful along scientific lines. A Law School, the Central Ontario School of Art, four musical academies, four business colleges, five ladies' schools, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the College of Pharmacy, the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, a veterinary college and various other institutions, are all well attended and contribute each in its own sphere to the proficiency of its graduates. A central free library with branches in different quarters of the city as well as the libraries of the many colleges and institutes furnish literary pabulum to enquiring minds, and five museums, in connection with the Normal School, the Canadian Institute and several colleges provide ample scope for investigation on archæological lore and natural history and geology.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

Toronto the Good" (superficially at any rate) has become a byword amongst those restive folk who can or appreciate the

restfulness of a quiet Sunday. Toronto certainly abounds in "streams of grace," and it will be no exaggeration to say that we are at least an epidemically religious community. Thirty-four Anglican churches, including St. James' and St. Alban's Cathedrals; thirty two Methodist, twenty-six Presbyterian, sixteen Baptist, nine Congregational churches, eleven Salvation Army barracks and institutions, including Terminal War Office; twelve Roman Catholic churches, among them St. Michael's Cathedral; about fifty other denominations and a central Young Men's Christian Association and five branches offer spiritual refreshment to thirsty souls and exert a salutary influence upon the morals and manners of the people. The three cathedrals, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, the Metropolitan Methodist Church and Broadway Tabernacle rank first among the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the city, and each is a magnificent example of modern architecture.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Chief among the public buildings is the City Hall and Court House, one of the grandest and most elegant in this continent. Built in the Romanesque style of architecture at a cost of over $3,000,000, it has a frontage of 290 feet by 275 feet in depth and is 87 feet high, with a tower 300 feet in height from which an extensive bird's-eye view of the city and lake may be had. Next in importance is the Provincial Parliament Buildings which cost $1,250,000 having a frontage of 435 feet, a depth of 260 feet, and covering an area of 76,000 square feet. It is Moorish in lines and has a massive, imposing appearance. The Custom House, Osgoode Hall (the domicile of the Civil Law Courts of the Province), General Post Office, the new King Edward Hotel (which cost considerably over $1,000,000), the Canada Life, Confederation Life Freehold Loan and Temple Buildings are each an architectural ornament to the city and a monument to its progressive enterprise as are also some of the other large office buildings. Eleven hospitals and four free dispensaries, twenty-nine homes or orphanages, the Mercer Reformatory for Women and many other similar institutions bespeak the charitable disposition of the inhabitants, but nine police stations and three

prisons prove that we are not all as good as we ought to be, while five cemeteries are a pathetic reminder that none of us are exempt from the common lot of mankind. Five public markets, eighteen chartered banks besides their local branches, societies (we are all just grand somebodies of something), clubs and hotels galore are indications of our commercial and social life.

THE TORONTO GARRISON

A little west of the City Hall is the spacious Armory, fronting on University Avenue and extending backward to Chestnut Street, one of the largest in America. Here are the headquarters of the Governor General's Body Guard, a crack cavalry corps; the Mounted Rifles, clad in khaki; the 9th Field Battery of Artillery the Queen's Own Rifles, in dark green uniform; the scarlet-coated Royal Grenadiers; the 48th Highlanders, brave bonnie lads in kilts; and the Army Medical Corps. In the west end, on the lake shore, the visitor with a taste for things martial will find Stanley Barracks, where are quartered the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Royal School of Infantry, both regiments comprising as fine a body of men and horses as one might see in a day's march. Here they teach the young idea how to shoot, and rule and here too the militia officer who has ambitions of promotion may undergo a course of instructing, and be turned out an efficient soldier with a certificate to prove it.

LITERATURE AND ART

As a literary and art centre this city is rapidly taking a prominent place in the Dominion, as it already has as a publishing centre. Here is the home of *The Canadian Magazine* which is as representative of the Dominion as its name implies. Here too are published six daily newspapers and weekly, monthly and quarterly periodicals in great number devoted to literature society the arts, various branches of technical industry, trade, commerce, finance and what not. The literary market, as yet, suffers the cream to be skimmed off the work of our authors by American and English publications, for the lack of domestic encouragement; but the Canadian reader is discriminative and will

continue to prefer the cream, come when it may, or the Canadian publisher awakes to the fact that to preserve his own field he must get first choice of available contributions. In art, much promising and some exceptionally good work has been done, but in this as in literature, the best has sought a remunerative market abroad, where it has not been sacrificed for bread and butter at home. Good things will yet come out of Nazareth, and when the growing wealth of the country has given rise to a leisure class the native artist will have his innings, and the Canadian Corot has the pick of Canadian pictures.

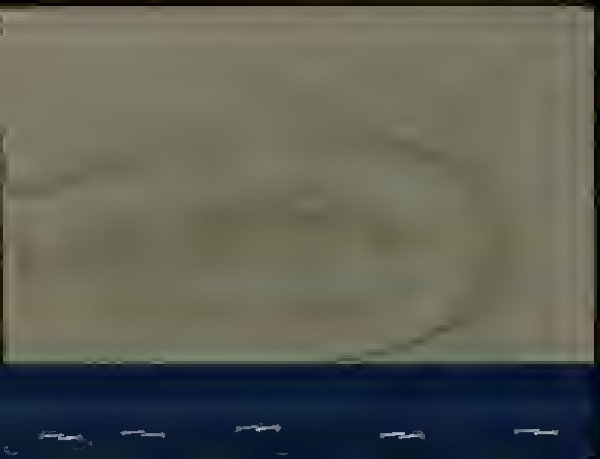
SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

For recreative purposes few other places in the world are so advantageously situated or so liberally endowed by nature and art with the means to this end. Riverdale Park, on the banks of the River Don, is both a pleasant and picturesque place of resort in the warm evenings of summer, rendered more attractive by a well stocked zoological collection, free to the public, to which new additions are frequently being made. High Park, to the extreme west, large and charming as its rugged wild gardens intersected by miles of hard gravel drives and provided with pavilions for shelter and picnic parties, draws on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, large crowds in quest of fresh air, greensward and the peaceful fragrant woods. Close to the far east Victoria Park offers similar benefits on a small scale; and, adjoining this, Munro Park with its amusements and vaudeville performances and breezy beach, attracts nightly a tremendous concourse of night-seers, and swells the receipts of the street railway company in whose interests it is conducted. Queen's Park and the Horticultural Garden are both central, gay with flowers and very fine examples of landscape gardening. Reservoir and Bellwoods Parks Exhibition Grounds, Clarence and Ketchum Parks are the lungs of their respective neighborhoods. In all the principal parks band concerts enliven the sultry evenings and the lives of the people. Baseball, lacrosse, cricket, golf, bowling, yachting, rowing, canoeing, swimming, driving, bicycle and horse racing, and other athletic sports, each afford pastime to its votaries and to

also skating, hockey, curling, ice-boating, snowshoeing and tobogganning in the winter, while the rinks, theatres, concert and lecture halls do not lack patronage. The Island and the lake—in cruising which land is lost sight of—make the wharves very busy places in the summer, and many and cheap are the trips which may be taken, whether to Lorne Park, Oakville or Hamilton to the west, Niagara, Port Dalhousie and elsewhere, on the south or Montreal, Kingston or the Thousand Islands to the east, but the one great event of the year is the Toronto Exposition, equalled by few and excelled by none but the great international exhibitions. Inaugurated as an annual institution in 1879, it has grown year by year into continental repute. Thither flock exhibitors in hundreds of thousands from points near and far in Ontario and the adjoining republic.

THE FUTURE OF TORONTO.

Incorporated in 1834, Toronto is well on its way toward a century of corporate existence. When she has attained this age, she will doubtless be the largest city in the Dominion. While the most rapid growth in the future will be in the North West Toronto is already established as the paramount manufacturing and distributing centre, and the development of the North West must inevitably contribute to its expansion by increasing its trade. The energy and enterprise of its people insure picking up markets, and meeting all competition by the adoption of the most modern labor saving devices is the best assurance that Toronto will not lose its supremacy in commerce. The motto of its business men seems to be: What we have we'll hold, and what we have not we'll get by hook or by crook. Real estate is rising rapidly in permanent value and its trade and population are increasing, by leaps and bounds. The desire to get rich too fast may result in cases of undue and future loss, but the tendency of experience is to lead toward more conservative methods of business. The characteristic of the age concentrated on favors the stability of Toronto, where the day of little things is past and as another writer has put it, its past history is the best augury of what its future will be.



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AS IT WAS AND IS

A GRAPHIC HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CITY OF TORONTO, TOGETHER WITH A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE WAR OF 1812-1814, THE MACKENZIE REBELLION AND THE FENIAN RAID.

BY

WILLIAM T. JAMES

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TORONTO 1793
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Toronto: As It Was and Is.

DERIVATION OF NAME.

LET etymologists dispute as they may as to the true interpretation of the Indian appellation which the Hurons are said to have applied to a region forty miles north of Lake Ontario and on the shores of what is now Lake Simcoe, before it was bestowed on the locality which to-day bears the name of Toronto, we who know but little of the language of the aborigines can rest well content with the translation that appropriately ascribes to it the designation of a rendezvous—"a place of meeting." Geographically, the pale-face, at any rate, has found it a convenient place of resort; perhaps no city on this continent is more popular as a place for holding conventions, and so, with the assurance of a person of one idea, the writer unhesitatingly pronounces in favor of this as the correct derivation of the name of our fair city. In the year 1793, or thereabout, the name of the site of Toronto was changed to York in honor of the Duke of York, second son of George III., but the name failed to stick permanently, and, happily, it fell into disuse and was supplanted by the more sonorous and original title which came from the graphic, musical native tongue.

FOUNDING OF TORONTO.

Toronto is not devoid of history in the sense of marked vicissitudes and stirring events. In 1749 it was a French trading post, officially known as Fort Rouillé, the "fort" being no more formidable than a wooden store house surrounded by a stockade for the purpose of defence. It was built to intercept the trade which was being attracted to the English post across the lake at what is now Oswego, but this does not seem to have been so successful as was anticipated, for the reason that the English

dealt more fairly with the Indians and rendered better value for their peltry In 1752 England and France being at war the commander of Fort Rouillé was apprehensive of the safety of his solitary post, with its meagre garrison of ten men Finding himself surrounded by ninety Mississagas, he was persuaded the Indians had evil designs upon the fort, being moved thereto by the English in their jealousy of the rival post. The arrival of reinforcements dispersed the Indians and frustrated a plot they entertained, although French allies, of pillaging the fort for the brandy it contained In 1758 Fort Frontenac was captured by the British, under Col Bradstreet, and it is supposed that Fort Rouillé was abandoned and burned by the French, who retired in alarm, with their stores to Fort Niagara, which after a siege, was also surrendered to the British in the following year A year later the site of Fort Rouillé was visited by Major Rogers who came from Montreal with 200 Rangers in fifteen whale boats and reported that the Indians testified their joy at the news of the British success against the French On September 18th 1759, Quebec capitulated and in the same month in 1760 Montreal, where the power of the French was concentred, surrendered to the English, and Canada, from the Gulf of St Lawrence to the then unknown western wilds passed into the Empire of Great Britain the treaty of cession being formally signed on February 10th, 1763

With the congnest of Canada came the building up of Toronto or York, as it was soon afterwards re-named At first its growth was very slow for we read that "at the close of the year 1803 the aggregate value of property in the town of York was £14 871, and the annual tax levied on the inhabitants by the magistrates of the county in quarter sessions was £62 The area enclosed by the town plot was 420 acres The population consisted of 456 persons "

SLAVERY IN TORONTO.

It may be news to some that slavery was a legalized institution in York until the year of grace 1818 Dr Scadding quotes from the *Gazette* the following advertisement, which appeared in several successive numbers of that journal in 1806

To be sold, a Black Woman named Peggy, aged about forty; and a Black Boy her son, named Jupiter, aged about fifteen years, both of them the property of the subscriber. The woman is a tolerable cook and washer woman, and perfectly understands making soap and candles. The boy is tall and strong of his age, and has been employed in country business, but brought up principally as a house servant. They are each of them servants for life. The price for the woman is one hundred and fifty dollars, for the boy, two hundred dollars, payable in three years, with interest from the day of sale; and to be properly secured by bond, etc. But one fourth less will be taken in ready money.

PETER RUSSELL.

OUTBREAK OF WAR

In 1812 war was declared between England and the United States, the latter, probably instigated by Napoleon, seeking a pretext for the conquest and possession of Canada. England had her hands full in Europe and the regular forces in the colony amounted to only 4,500 men, of whom but 1,450 were available for the defence of the Upper Province. The project looked feasible enough; but with the crisis came the man in the person of General Brock, whose proclamations and admonitions to the citizens showed his mettle and the determination of England to hold, or re-take if necessary, the colony in which the United Empire Loyalists had found a refuge and which had begun to display the traits of British characteristics.

INVASION AND BATTLE OF QUEENSTON HEIGHTS

The invaders to the number of 2,500 under General Hull, crossed the river at Detroit and took possession of Sandwich; thence he issued a proclamation to the colonists and then attacked Amherstburg; but before he could accomplish anything General Brock prorogued the Parliament at York and with 300 regulars, 600 Indians and 400 militia (of whom York furnished 100 volunteers) marched to meet the American army which in gloriously retreated across the river to Detroit. This was forth with invested by the Canadian troops to whom General Hull and his entire army, after a short resistance, surrendered, and were dispatched to Montreal as prisoners of war. Captain Roberts also contributed to the prestige of British arms by capturing Fort Mackinac on July 17th.

In September of the same year the Americans, 6,000 strong, made another attempt upon the Canadian frontier this time at Niagara, and we have all read of their defeat at Queenston Heights, with the loss of 400 killed and wounded, besides 900 prisoners, who surrendered at discretion. This victory cost us General Brock who fell mortally wounded while cheering on his troops at a critical period of the battle, and seventy men, who by their valor and that of their comrades bequeathed to us the priceless heritage of British connection and British institutions.

But the end was not yet. Hostilities continued, with the balance of success always in favor of the British. General Smyth, in an effort to retrieve loss of American prestige in the former campaign, assembled in November 4,500 men near Black Rock, and crossed the river, but was repulsed and after further misadventures abandoned the expedition.

Captain McDonnell scored a success for the British by crossing the St Lawrence on the ice, attacking Ogdensburg, driving out the garrison and taking some cannon and a quantity of stores.

In January, 1813, the British, under Colonel Proctor, inflicted defeat upon the American forces near Detroit and captured their leader, General Wilkinson, with 500 men.

TORONTO CAPTURED AND LOOTED

Meanwhile the enemy had been equipping a naval armament at Sackett's Harbor, for the purpose of controlling Lake Ontario. A large force was also assembled under General Dearborn, who sailed in this fleet to York which was very insecurely fortified and held by General Sheaffe with 600 men. The enemy, over 1,000 strong, effected a landing a short distance east of the Humber, between eight and nine in the morning of April 27th, 1813, stoutly opposed by Major Givins with sixty Glengarry Fencibles and a small band of Indians, concealed in the woods near the shore. The number of this brave little force of Canadians being increased by reinforcements to about 550, they fought stubbornly as they were pressed eastward from post to post under a galling fire of grape shot from the fleet. When the invaders had approached within a hundred yards of the main battery the

magazine exploded, killing two of our men. This accident compelled General Sheaffe who had been entrenched at this point, to retire to the Half Moon Battery, a little farther east. This in turn becoming untenable, his force was driven to the garrison, whence a hot fire was maintained upon the enemy. As the Americans came to a temporary halt two hundred yards west of the garrison, a second explosion shook the ground as by a violent earthquake. To prevent 500 barrels of gunpowder from falling into the hands of the enemy the sergeant on duty at the magazine blew it up. The concussion was terrific and when the smoke was dissipated, an awful scene of carnage was disclosed to the eye. Two hundred American soldiers lay strewn upon the ground, fully killed outright and many writhing in mortal agony, among whom was Brigadier General Pike, in command of the landing party. The British commander, taking advantage of the confusion consequent upon the explosion beat a hasty retreat across the Don to Kingston taking with him all the regulars he could get together. York being then practically defenceless surrendered after a hopeless resistance by 200 militiamen, and the town was plundered and partly burned by the enemy, who after a four days' occupation, carried off the artillery and naval stores.

Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara River, was next attacked by Dearborn and Chauncey, but with a garrison of 1,000 regulars and 300 militia, was held until the fortifications were dismantled by the enemy's cannonade when the British withdrew to Queenston. Wherenpon Vincent decided to evacuate and destroy Chippewa and Fort Erie and take up a position at Burlington Heights. The Niagara frontier was thus in the hands of the American troops who for the first time had now effected a lodgment in Canada.

A British flotilla was fitted out at Kingston and 1,000 men embarked to seize Sackett's Harbor, but the expedition proved abortive, owing to mismanagement.

Colonel Proctor's position at Detroit being menaced by General Harrison Proctor went out against him, and, finding him entrenched, failed to dislodge him, but successfully attacked a reinforcement of 1,200 Americans and captured 500 prisoners, which relieved his post of immediate danger.

General Dearborn sent forward Generals Chandler and Winder to crush the British forces at Burlington Heights, but Colonel Harvey made a night attack on the enemy at Stony Creek captured the two generals and 116 men and caused the others to retreat in disorder

Then follow several more British successes, the principal being the surrender at Beaver Dam of the American Colonel Boerstler with 500 men Two vessels of the enemy were captured on Lake Champlain and the magazines destroyed at Plattsburg and Swanton

TORONTO AGAIN IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY

While this was happening Commodore Chauncey was engaged on Lake Ontario in burning the barracks and stores at York looting the warehouses and private dwellings and maltreating some of the merchants.

On September 10th a squadron of ten sail, under Commodore Perry, attacked and captured the whole British fleet of six ships on Lake Erie

In the same month, General Harrison, being reinforced marched on Detroit in such force that General Proctor retreated across the Detroit River Being pursued by 3,500 Americans he, with 800 British and 500 Indians led by Tecumseh made a stand at Moravian Town, and was defeated, retiring in confusion to Burlington Heights

BATTLES OF CHATEAUGUAY AND CHRYSLER'S FARM

The enemy now turned his attention to Montreal, and two armies were put into the field, one of 7,000 men commanded by General Hampton marching from Lake Champlain the other, 8,000 strong, under Wilkinson, from Sackett's Harbor on Lake Ontario They were to co-operate in this ambitious enterprise, but Hampton encountered a body of 350 French Canadians, under De Salaberry and McDonnell, who were handled so adroitly and fought so gallantly that he was utterly defeated and deemed it prudent to retreat and go into winter quarters at Plattsburg This engagement is famous as the battle of Chateauguay, in

which the Americans outnumbered the Canadians ten to one in actual participants, and yet sustained a crushing defeat at the hands of 350 militiamen It is perhaps the most brilliant exploit of which we can boast

On November 3rd Wilkinson got started Landing about 3 000 men on the Canad an shore when the batteries of Prescott were passed this detachment was persistently harassed by 800 skirmishers from Kingston under Colonels Morrison and Harvey who hung on its rear like terriers until the invaders were provoked to turn to 'brush aside the annoyance. In the fields of what was known as 'Chrysler s Farm, on the afternoon of November 11th the Americans furiously confronted their tormentors and there began the battle known in history by the name of the farm on which it was fought The Americans though having the ad vantage of three to one were completely routed and driven to their boats with the loss of a general and over 400 men killed or wounded At Regis Wilkinson heard of Hampton's defeat at Chateaugnay and he decided to relinquish the attack on Montreal and follow Hampton to Plattsburg

After abandoning Fort George and reducing Newark to ashes, McClure the American general, crossed the river, and was gal lantly followed by Colonel Murray who surprised Fort Niagara and took 400 prisoners The British, under Riall subsequently surprised and burned the frontier towns of Lewiston Black Rock Buffalo and some others by way of reprisal for the destruction of Newark and so ended the campaign of 1813

In the spring of 1814 hostilities were resumed Colonel Williams with 1 500 British, having taken up a position for the de fence of Montreal, was attacked in March by General Wilkinson with 4 000 men who, being repulsed fell back upon Plattsburg

In May, the British took Fort Oswego and captured a large quantity of ammunition and stores but this exploit was counter balanced by their defeat at Sackett's Harbor which followed

In July, General Brown and a force of 5 000 crossed the river and took Fort Erie and its garrison of 170 and advancing, forced General Riall to retreat towards Burlington Heights Brown then laid siege to Fort George but, finding it stronger than he expected retired to Chippewa

THE BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE

General Riall thereupon advanced, and the two armies coming into contact the battle of Lundy's Lane began Fortune at first went against the British and General Riall was taken prisoner but General Drummond arrived with 800 men from York at the critical moment and the Americans, after a hard struggle of six hours gave up the contest at midnight and retreated in confusion to Fort Erie In this engagement the Americans outnumbered the British by 2,000 Drummond followed up his success by attacking Fort Erie but was repulsed with severe loss

After the abdication of Napoleon England was able to turn more of her strength against the United States, but in an attempt to invade New York by way of Lake Champlain, Sir George Prevost, at the head of 11,000 veterans was deterred from attacking Plattsburg by the destruction of the British flotilla, and in this humiliating manner terminated the most formidable expedition which had left the borders of Canada during the war Prevost was slated for court martial, but died before the charge could be prosecuted

General Brown marched from Fort Erie with considerable loss to the British, and, being reinforced, compelled General Drummond to retire to Burlington Heights The Americans gained further advantages on Lake Erie, but were driven back in an attempt to recover Fort Mackinac

Drummond being strengthened by troops from Europe advanced on Fort Erie, aided by a British squadron on Lake Ontario Brown thereupon wisely evacuated the fort after dismantling it and retired across the Niagara River and this was the last scene in the drama of this war of thirty months, peace being restored December 24th, 1814 although the good news did not reach York until the following February

It will thus be seen that York was continually excited or depressed over the fluctuating fortunes of Canadian arms and having been twice sacked and partly burned, the inhabitants could only surmise, not without anxiety, what its destiny should be—whether as a loyal centre in Upper Canada of British rule, or part of a subjugated province wrested from an unwilling populace

as the spoils of war Being a frontier town and its manhood participating in the struggle to hurl the alien beyond the borders affliction and bereavement cast a shadow over its households and made it acquainted with grief, as it did also with the fierce exultation of triumph Moreover, it must have suffered in social life and commerce to an extent that does not appear in history

TORONTO AS IT WAS.

In contrast with the exclamations of admiring tourists which we are wont to hear with feigned toleration in 1823 York does not seem to have struck the travellers as a desirable place of residence In the record of one he alludes to it in no complimentary terms, and says it was built on low, swampy ground, not easily to be drained, as it lay almost on a level with the lake Little land was cleared in its vicinity its trade was trifling, it was destitute of every natural advantage except that of a good harbor, and that it owed its population and magnitude entirely to its being the seat of government Another affords us a pen picture of how it appeared to him in 1825—

Though York is the capital of an extensive colony it would in Europe be considered but a village Its defenceless situation, which earned be much improved, renders it of little importance in time of war The garrison is about a mile west of the town, and consists of a barrack for the troops, a residence for the commanding officer, a battery and two blockhouses which are intended for the protection of the harbor In the year 1793 there was only one wigwam on the site of this town It now contains 1336 inhabitants about 250 houses, many of which exhibit a very neat appearance The buildings are a Protestant Episcopal church, a Roman Catholic chapel a Presbyterian and Methodist meeting house, the hospital, the Parliament house and the residence of the Lieutenant Governor The Episcopal church is a plain timber building of tolerable size with a small steeple of the same material The Roman Catholic chapel which is not yet completed is a brick edifice, and intended to be very magnificent. The Parliament house erected in 1820 [it] had been destroyed by fire on the Christmas Eve preceding the date of this writing but this does not seem to have yet reached the writer's ears] is a large and convenient brick building finished off in the plainest possible manner The York hospital is the most extensive public building in the province and its external appearance is very respectable The house in which the Lieutenant Governor resides is built of wood and though by no means contemptible is much inferior to some private houses in the town Many of the law and government officers have very elegant seats in and about

the town and with few exceptions they are built of wood and are in a most inviting aspect The streets of York are regularly laid out intersecting each other at right angles Only one of them however is yet completely built and in the wet weather the unfinished streets are impassable and differ little from those of Kingston The situation of the town is very healthy for it stands on a piece of marshy land which in better cultivated for a frog pond or beaver meadow than for the residence of human beings The inhabitants are on this account much subject particularly in spring and autumn to ague and intermittent fevers and probably five sevenths of the people are annually afflicted with these complaints

WHEN THE ISLAND WAS A PENINSULA

In 1806 the harbor had but one opening to the lake and this was in the western end and what we are familiar with as Toronto Island was then the irregular extremity of a peninsula. East of the River Don were two buildings, one a block house and beyond this to Port Hope (then called Smith's Creek) the settlers homesteads were probably not more than a dozen, to the north no civilized person dwelt farther than about half a mile from the lake, while westward the town did not extend beyond Church Street. A mile of primeval forest intervened between the town and the garrison which was situated near where the Old Fort now stands It is related that the wife of one of the Queen's Rangers, returning from the town was pursued by an enormous bear which was shot by a soldier within two hundred yards of Garrison Creek Captain Battersby an English officer stationed at York, shot a fine buck on the site of St Michael's Cathedral at a date much later than this From any point in the town the sportsman was distant from the "howling wilderness" not more than a mile, with wolves, bears and other beasts of prey to try his mettle and game in great variety and abundance to stock his larder from deer that bounded from the bosky covert to duck in dense flocks flying north to their summer breeding grounds

The first regular mail to reach York from the Lower Province was on January 12th, 1808 Previous to this letters had to be entrusted to travellers or dispatched as opportunity might offer

THE INCORPORATION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

The City of Toronto was incorporated March 6th, 1834 At the first municipal council William Lyon Mackenzie, who had

been elected as an alderman for St David's Ward was chosen as mayor. Mackenzie was a unique figure of the period A self educated Scot, who while deservedly attacking existing abuses and official incompetency, was a radical of the most pronounced type, he may not inaply be said to have been a human volcano in constant eruption, emitting invective and hurling denunciation broadcast thiough the journal he owned and edited—the *Colonial Advocate*, but which would not have been named amiss had it appeared as the *Colonial Crater* His newspaper had been suppressed his printing plant had been demolished by mob law, and he himself had been expelled several times from the Legislature to which he had been elected but he was simply irrepressible a making capital of his alleged persecution, came to the front rank of popularity by sheer force of character Lacking balance and deliberation he was carried by impulse to extremes in speech and action which made him many friends and more enemies brought him frequently into difficulty, and eventually embittered his life which ended in penury and comparative obscurity in 1861 But we cannot thus summarily dispose of so conspicuous a per son we shall see him again in another role presently

Toronto being wholly unimproved and a veritable mud hole in wet weather—which earned for it the nickname of Muddy York—one of the first acts of the new council was to provide for the laying of 2 618 rods of sidewalk two feet wide the planks laid longitudinally to save lumber In order to meet the demands on the public purse for this and other expenditures, a rate of assessment of 3d in the £ was determined upon, whereat a meeting was convened by the sheriff to meet in the market to protest against municipal extravagance Above the butchers stalls was a balcony for spectators, which was filled with citizens. "I care no more for Mr Mackenzie" exclaimed the sheriff who was speaking "than that crow" pointing to one flying overhead This was taken as the signal for applause, and literally "brought down the house" for the stamping of the crowd in the balcony broke it down, with the disastrous result that some were impaled on the butchers hooks others had their limbs broken and many were trampled upon or otherwise injured Seven or eight succumbed and several were crippled for life

TORONTO PLAGUE STRICKEN

This catastrophe was followed by an epidemic of Asiatic cholera introduced into Quebec by an emigrant vessel from Dublin where it was rife Spreading rapidly westward, leaving death and dismay in its wake, it made havoc of the population of Toronto killing one in every twenty During the panic many victims were deserted by their friends and left to their fate without medical or other aid A few devoted persons combined to render what assistance they could to the stricken households or the sufferers themselves. To the credit of the first mayor of Toronto be it recorded that he among these heroic men and women, could frequently be seen placing the victims in the cholera carts and driving them to the hospital

The public pillory and stocks which had been in occasional use for flagrant cases, were abolished about this time

The year 1837 brings us to an epoch interesting as a study in the political history of the period William Lyon Mackenzie the vociferous volcano having recognized 'the first low murmur of insurrection' in the end of a petition addressed to Sir Francis Bond Head, the Lieutenant Governor, did all he could to prove his prophecy by inciting the malcontents to rebellion.

It is the old story of English unpreparedness in dealing with colonial affairs, and sending out Governors who were not sufficiently in touch with the people to be able to appreciate the weight of popular opinion and the importance of democratic measures. Bolstered up and cajoled by well meaning but bigoted ultra tories, they provoked opposition among thinking men and afforded a pretext for the flaunting of the red rag of anarchy

THE MACKENZIE REBELLION

Mackenzie was the mouthpiece of the radical section of the Reform party, and openly declared and agitated for rebellion and independence, publishing in his paper a "Declaration of Independence" at the same time joining hands with Papineau and secretly stirring up the French Canadians to revolt We read that 'vigilance committees were organized arms and accoutrements were collected on a small scale at various points, secret

drilling was practised at night and various other preparations were made for a "rising" Sir Francis Bond Head, who had lost his head in replying to a petition in language most undiplomatic, and had not yet fonnd it, seems to have underrated the significance of the reports brought to him of these preparations and allowed matters to take then course The result was that, although the rebels failed in what they purposed doing they might, with better discipline a resolute leader and a bold dash have seized the city and the Lieutenant-Governor as they proposed and wrought much more mischief and bloodshed before the arrival of troops from Kingston Hamilton and elsewhere. Vacillation among the insurgents did more to save the city than any thing Sir Francis accomplished

It was planned that the insurgents should assemble 5,000 strong at Montgomery's tavern on Yonge Street, three miles north of the city, on the evening of December 7th, surprise the city and get possession of several thousand stand of arms, overpower the garrison and hold the Lieutenant Governor and his chief advisers until some satisfactory settlement should be effected A provisional government was to be formed, with Dr Rolph as administrator

Their first mistake was in changing the date set for the attack to Monday the 4th This upset all the arrangements Then they could not agree upon a plan of action some were for an immediate attack, others insisted upon delay It was finally decided that Mackenzie and three others should go to the city by night and secretly glean what information they could, and ascertain if it would be advisable to make the assault at once They had not gone far before they met two men on horseback, one an alderman, who had come out to reconnoitre. These were given in custody of two of their number to be taken to the rebel camp But before this was reached, the alderman drew a pistol, shot one of his captors and escaped back to the city, where he raised the alarm. Bells were rung the news was spread through the city, and a number of volunteers were hastily armed

Meanwhile Mackenzie, fearing to venture nearer the city, returned to his following to learn that blood had been shed on both sides. Lieutenant Colonel Moodie, a retired Peninsular

veteran, who lived several miles north of the city, had perceived the insurgent movements and resolved to ride to Toronto and acquaint the authorities. Being ordered to halt by a guard drawn across the road at Montgomery's tavern his reply was a pistol shot at those who intercepted him He himself was then fired upon and mortally wounded The rebel who had been shot by Alderman Powell died where he fell Things had now reached a pass when desertion was the only alternative of desperation

Having recruited their ranks from the rural districts the rebels found on the following day they could muster nearly 800 men, and that nothing was to be gained by further delay But as they advanced in force toward the city they were fired upon by a dozen or more loyalists under Sheriff Jarvis, who had his men concealed behind a fence Only half armed, without discipline, and feeling little confidence in their leaders, the insurgents broke and fled, and would not be rallied, many of them dispersing to their homes

The arrival on Thursday of Colonel Van Egmond one of Napoleon's officers, who had been appointed commander in chief of the rebel army, infused some heart into his dwindling force, who tried to save the situation by setting fire to the Don bridge and cutting off communication to the east

Meanwhile reinforcements for the city had arrived from Hamilton and elsewhere and it was now impregnable to any force the rebels could bring against it Nearly 1 000 volunteers were mustered under Colonel Fitz Gibbon and the main body with two guns, advanced to the attack coming into touch with the insurgents about two p m whose numbers had shrunk to such an extent by desertion of the faint hearted that they could offer no effective resistance and so were easily put to flight with the loss of one killed though two others subsequently died from wounds received in this encounter

Mackenzie and Rolph escaped to the United States, but many prisoners were taken some of whom were afterwards released without trial, while many were sentenced to punishment more or less severe A few were condemned to death but with the exception of Lount and Matthews who were executed the sentences were commuted to imprisonment.

THE GOVERNMENT REMOVED TO KINGSTON

This fiasco coupled with the fact of Toronto's indefensibility furnished a pretext to Kingstonians for an agitation for the removal of the seat of government to their own city. Much was said and written pro and con and discussion did not cease until this was accomplished when the two provinces were amalgamated by the Act of Union proclaimed to take effect on the 10th of February, 1841. It was feared by some that the pre eminence of Toronto had received a set back from which it would never recover, and owners of real estate loudly deplored an inevitable fall in the rents and land values while not a few local merchants talked of removing their stocks to Kingston. All this display of pessimism however gave place to hopeful anticipation as it became evident that the future of Toronto as the commercial metropolis of Upper Canada was assured. In the year of its incorporation the population of the city had been rather under 9,000 in 1841 it had risen above 15,000. Its trade suffered no diminution and the value of real estate continued to steadily increase.

TORONTO AT A LATER DATE.

In 1840 Toronto was first lighted by gas eight years later consumers paid $5 per thousand cubic feet. In 1844 the *Globe* newspaper was founded and the city had outgrown much of its primitive aspect and had begun to take on the appearance of a thriving modern community, destined to substantial development. Sir Richard H Bonnycastle affords us a bird's eye view of it at this period, in 1845

> On steaming up the harbor I was greatly surprised and very much pleased to see such an alteration as Toronto has undergone for the better since 1837. Then although a flourishing village, it could, to be sure it was not one-third of its present size. Now it is a city in earnest with upwards of 20,000 inhabitants gas lit with good plank sidewalks and macadamized streets with vast sewers and fine houses of brick or stone. The main street King Street is two miles and more in length and would not do shame to any town and has much more English look than most Canadian places have.

A year later another writer has this to say of Toronto

> The improvements made in the City of Toronto when the last two years have been astonishing. Many new buildings (and those the handsomest in the

city) have been erected, and the sidewalks, several of which were in a dilapidated state, and some almost impassable, have been re laid and much improved. Toronto now contains ninety two streets. The extreme length of the city, from the Don to the western limits, is upwards of three miles. Property which was purchased a few years ago for a mere trifle has increased wonderfully in value, and many houses on King Street pay a ground rent of $500. Rents are generally as high as in the best business situations in London, England, and some houses in good situations for business let at from $1,000 to $1,250 per annum. There are within the city twenty one churches and chapels and ten newspapers and three monthly periodicals. The city is lighted with gas, and there are waterworks for the conveyance of water from the bay to the different houses, and there are also in the city regular stages for coaches and hacks. Steamboats leave daily for Kingston, Hamilton, Niagara and Rochester calling at Port Hope and Cobourg. Omnibuses have been established to run regularly to Richmond Hill Thornhill, Cooksville and Streetsville, and every hour from the Market to Yorkville. A horse ferry boat plies during the day between the city and the opposite island, and there are fifteen common schools in operation

TORONTO RAVAGED BY FIRE AND PLAGUE

In February and March of 1849 Toronto suffered much pecuniary loss by fires, but in the morning of April 7th began a disastrous conflagration in the outbuildings of a tavern, which involved a loss of more than half a million dollars and devastated a wide area of the business part of the city, destroying St James Cathedral and partially consuming the front of the City Hall Mr Richard Watson Queen's printer perished in the flames in a vain attempt to save his plant from destruction and a number of serious casualties occurred

Upon the heels of this calamity the opening of navigation brought a large influx of immigrants from Europe, and with them a visitation of a malignant form of ship fever, followed by cholera from which, notwithstanding vigorous sanitary measures for the repression of the plague 527 persons died in Toronto

The Grand Trunk line of railway from Montreal to Toronto, which was opened for traffic October 27th 1855 was the beginning of great prospects for the city The population had by this time grown to 45 000, and we read of sanguine predictions for the future based on the city's position and the rich agricultural territory to the north, but probably the most hopeful expectations failed to fully anticipate the ultimate destiny of Toronto

TORONTO AGAIN THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

In the same year the Government offices were removed hither from Quebec and Toronto became the capital of Canada but four years later they were transferred back to Quebec which enjoyed the celebrity of a capital until in 1865 Ottawa became the permanent seat of the Dominion Government

The visit in 1860, of the Prince of Wales, as on a similar occasion in 1901 when the Heir Apparent was our distinguished guest afforded an opportunity to the citizens of Toronto to testify to their loyalty to the British Crown and worthily they celebrated the auspicious event The decorations were superb and the demonstrations most effusive The treason that here and there smouldered among political malcontents was effectually squelched, and nowhere, if the desire was there any manifestation of disloyalty Whatever we Canadians may say or do in vindication of our individual or factional opinions with the advent of royalty or an effectual appeal to our sentiments, we sink all personal animus—all political strife in the one deep wellspring of our devotion to British connection and its associations We cannot ignore the fact that we are British in blood and bone—else who the hon's cnb growls no other beast or bird in the international Zoo need apply The young lion is no cuckoo

THE FENIAN RAID

On the 1st of June, 1866, nine hundred Fenians led by one Colonel O'Neil in accordance with a preconcerted plan for which they had been drilled crossed the Niagara River from Buffalo to Fort Erie to destroy the Welland Canal and incidentally conquer Canada—a wild fantastic project even for the wildest of Irishmen They inaugurated their anticipated conquest by taking Canada piecemeal—a horse here, a pig there, and a rooster or his spouse wherever such might come within range of their ambitions appetite for chicken or Canada They were chiefly Irish American filibusters who had been disbanded at the close of the civil war, and all ardent haters of England They had made up their minds that Ireland should be emancipated from the yoke of Britain, so, by way of getting their hands in,

they thought they would begin by wresting from the "tyrant" what lay nearest to hand

Regular troops were hurriedly dispatched from Toronto and Hamilton—the nearest Canadian cities—and the Queen's Rifles, of Toronto and 13th Battalion, of Hamilton, were called out and also sent to the front All the Canadian troops were to move in concert but on the march the volunteers came unexpectedly into contact with the Fenians, and before the regulars came to their assistance the battle of Ridgeway had been fought and lost to our militia Our troops had however driven the enemy back a mile, when a false alarm of cavalry and a futile attempt to form a square threw the volunteers into confusion which culminated in a panic and a retreat Our loss in killed and wounded was about forty and that of the Fenians not less. The latter were unable to follow up their temporary advantage, and so retired to Fort Erie, which they evacuated the next morning and returned to the United States, glad to escape from our combined force by which they were being surrounded Canada is still one of the red spots on the map—and by the way, so is Ireland

It was a sad day for Toronto when five of her brave sons cold in death, together with her quota of wounded (two of whom subsequently succumbed) were brought to the city The dead were accorded a public funeral, and the wounded were tenderly cared for As on former and later occasions Toronto had yielded her tribute of blood for the maintenance of the Empire, and though she mourned the bereavement which shrouded her home with gloom she bowed her head in resignation and murmurreds We are Britons, it is well! On July 1st, 1870, a handsome monument was unveiled in Queen's Park to the memory of the fallen heroes of Ridgeway, and to day it still stands as a testimonial of the citizens to those who gave their lives for their country

TORONTO BECOMES THE CAPITAL OF ONTARIO

Confederation consummated on July 1st 1867, Toronto became the capital of the Province of Ontario The day was suitably honored with demonstrations of joy, expressed in the usual manner with which such an important event in a nation's

career is celebrated. The first session of the first Provincial Parliament of Ontario was opened in Toronto by Lieutenant Governor Stisted on the 27th of December of the same year.

The year 1860 is memorable for the visit to Toronto of H.R.H. Prince Arthur, third son of Queen Victoria, who had been gazetted to a corps stationed in Canada. He was given a hearty ovation, and the flame of loyalty burned with all the ardor of a populace abandoned to fervid feelings of patriotism.

SOME EVIDENCE OF THE CITY'S GROWTH

In the census of 1871 the population of the city is set down at 56,092, being an increase of 11,271 during the preceding decade. In the three years following, 13,000 were added to its inhabitants, and the city with the province enjoyed an unprecedented era of prosperity which, however, was succeeded by a depressive re-action.

We may now skip the intervening years and take a glimpse of Toronto as it was in 1902. The last Government census taken in 1901, gives a total of 207,971, as against 181,220 for 1891, while a special census taken by the police shows a population of 221,583 in 1901. In 1896 the bank clearings were $342,031,851, but in 1901 the amount was nearly double, viz. $623,228,306. The amount of money deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank in Toronto for the year ending June 30th, 1901, was $637,439. The number of vessels entering this port during the season of 1901 was 3,490, carrying a tonnage of 1,203,593.

TORONTO AS IT IS

The city limits enclose an area of about sixteen square miles, traversed by nearly 300 miles of well paved streets, connecting, with few exceptions, at right angles, a large proportion being asphalted or laid with vitrified brick. The streets are lighted by electricity or gas, and on one third of their total mileage tracks are laid down for street cars. At night they are almost wholly free from footpads, ruffians and pick pockets. Law and order are maintained by an adequate police force, whose physique is approached by that of no other police force on the continent. A

numerous and efficient fire brigade, with a station in each district, all well equipped with up-to-date appliances, is generally able to keep a fire confined to a small area and a system of fire alarm signal boxes all over the city ensure a local or general response in a minimum of time. Few places of business are without a telephone and many residences are similarly equipped

ITS SALUBRIOUS CLIMATE

Situated on the 43rd parallel of latitude as are the south of France and Leghorn in Italy Toronto is blessed with a climate which is at once salubrious and invigorating. The rainfall in summer usually occurs in heavy but brief thunder showers and the umbrella is rarely needed, while the meteorological records show an average amount of sunshine that is exceeded in few places in the United States. Lake Ontario, long broad, deep and cool, on whose northern shore the city is built, modifies the oppressive heat felt by cities lying to the south and by some places even to the north and in winter the influence of Georgian Bay and Lakes Superior and Huron tempers the frigid blasts which drive the mercury so much lower in less favored localities. In July the average daily maximum temperature does not reach 80 in the shade and 90 is accounted very hot weather. In winter zero weather is occasionally experienced and once in a while the thermometer shows 20° below but this is phenomenal and anything below zero is considered just ground for complaint. For a few weeks in mid winter the bay is frozen over so that teams may cross in safety to the Island, but the lake itself never freezes, though the ice hummocks along its margin, while picturesque, suggest a scene in the Arctic regions. Blizzards are, like angels' visits, few and far between—perhaps one per annum on the average—and then never so violent or intense as those of the south west while hurricanes and cyclones when they do invade Ontario invariably annoy Toronto in their ulterior effects, when they do not miss the city altogether. Toronto is evidently spared by the topography of the surrounding country from much disaster as the result of storms of all kinds, on which account we have good cause to thank Providence.

TORONTO A CITY OF HOMES

Toronto, among all the large cities on this continent has been justly described as the "City of Homes." With all its progressiveness the "flat" system of domiciles—or apartment houses—has only now made its appearance, and it is still a dubious experiment. The architectural features of the residential streets are striking for their artistic diversity of design, their suggestions of domestic comfort and convenience and their substantial air of opulence. Shady boulevards, well kept lawns and shrubberies, and delightful parterres add their charm to the prospect and beautify the city, while in the suburbs the mansions of the wealthy in their spacious grounds speak well for the natural tastes of their occupants. The streets are kept scrupulously clean, and the popular appreciation of fresh air and out door sports together with first class sanitary arrangements a good sewage system (nearly 250 miles of sewers being laid) and an active health department combine to make Toronto a healthy place of residence, with a remarkably low death rate of less than twenty per thousand. Rents are rather high at present, owing to a scarcity of houses which is particularly felt by those in search of small modern dwellings.

ITS TRADE AND COMMERCE.

South of King Street are located the principal wholesale houses and many manufacturing concerns, while King, Yonge, Queen and College Streets and Spadina Avenue are where the bulk of the retail trade is done. Two large departmental stores however get the lion's share of the business, and in them one may buy anything from a pin to a pinafore or a bicycle to the entire furnishings of a modern home. Chief of its many factories is that of the Massey Harris Co., the largest makers of agricultural implements in the world, whose works cover many acres and employ thousands of hands, and whose products are exported to almost every country on the surface of the globe. Several ship-building firms are located along the water front, in whose yards some of our largest wooden and iron passenger and freight steamers were built some of which are employed in carrying grain on the great lakes and are larger than many ocean steamships.

ITS TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Its transportation facilities are unexcelled. Electric cars furnish a frequent service on all the routes, and any point in the city may be reached for one fare by asking for a transfer from one line to another. At least 30,000 bicycles are in daily use, which, with the street cars, automobiles and a bewildering vehicular traffic keep the wary pedestrian wide awake in crossing the busy thoroughfares. The Union Station is a very handsome and commodious structure, and presents all the stir and bustle of a metropolitan railway station as the many trains come and go with their crowd of passengers. A suburban electric car service brings the surrounding towns within easy access to the city, and a large fleet of steamboats make daily trips to Kingston, Montreal, Niagara, Hamilton, St Catharines and other lake ports. Excursions during the summer are of frequent occurrence, and occasionally one may enjoy a trip to Niagara Falls and return for one dollar. The most popular place of resort is, however, Toronto Island, distant about two miles across the bay. In the centre is a large park beautifully laid out, with a pavilion, band stand and lagoons for fishing, boating and bathing, and thither most of the picnickers repair. At Hanlan's Point, at the western end are athletic grounds, promenades, a large hotel and various amusements. Music and a variety performance keep the ferry boats plying to and fro, and afford an outing and outdoor entertainment for the modest sum of ten cents per capita, the return fare. The Hospital for Sick Children has a large building here, facing the lake, to which, in the summer, the little convalescents are taken for fresh air and sunshine. A lighthouse, the fog horn building, a pumping station for the local water supply, an engine house for the generation of electric power and light, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and hundreds of summer cottages and camps are scattered here and there over its area, while a long breakwater, to ward off the effects of south easterly gales, affords a promenade where the bracing breezes of Lake Ontario may blow the cobwebs off one.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Diogenes with his lantern in search of an honest man may

have been a task no more difficult than seeking a totally illiterate person in Toronto. A rudimentary education is within the reach of all, tuition, school books, pencils pens, ink and paper being furnished free to scholars in each of the forty eight public schools The curriculum of the various grades is commendable the methods of instruction as satisfactory as elsewhere and the efficiency of the teaching staff of a high standard The Roman Catholic Church is allowed by law to undertake the secular education of the children of its adherents, and in the seventeen separate schools a different curriculum and system of instruction prevails The Normal School provides training for teachers from which they must hold certificates to be eligible for appointment to any post A Model School three Collegiate Institutes and various other private scholastic establishments afford intermediate education, while Toronto University Trinity College (Anglican) Wycliffe College (Anglican Evangelical), Knox College (Presbyterian), Victoria College (Methodist) McMaster University (Baptist) St. Michael's College (R C) confer degrees in the arts medicine and theology A Technical School has proved a valuable adjunct to the education of its pupils qualifying for industrial pursuits, and the School of Practical Science has been no less useful along scientific lines A Law School, the Central Ontario School of Art, four musical academies, four business colleges five ladies' schools, the College of Physicians and Surgeons the College of Pharmacy, the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, a veterinary college and various other institutions are all well attended and contribute each in its own sphere to the proficiency of its graduates A central free library, with branches in different quarters of the city as well as the libraries of the many colleges and institutes furnish literary pabulum to enquiring minds, and five museums in connection with the Normal School, the Canadian Institute and several colleges, provide ample scope for investigation in archæological lore and natural history and geology

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

Toronto the Good (superficially at any rate) has become a byword amongst those restive folk who cannot appreciate the

restfulness of a quiet Sunday Toronto certainly abounds in "means of grace," and it will be no exaggeration to say that we are at least an epidermically religious community Thirty four Anglican churches including St. James' and St. Alban's Cathedrals, thirty two Methodist, twenty six Presbyterian, sixteen Baptist, nine Congregational churches eleven Salvation Army barracks and institutions including Territorial War Office twelve Roman Catholic churches, among them St. Michael's Cathedral, about fifty other denominations and a central Young Men's Christian Association and five branches offer spiritual refreshment to thirsty souls and exert a salutary influence upon the morals and manners of the people The three cathedrals St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, the Metropolitan Methodist Church and Broadway Tabernacle rank first among the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the city, and each is a magnificent example of modern architecture

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Chief among the public buildings is the City Hall and Court House one of the grandest and most elegant on this continent. Built in the Romanesque style of architecture at a cost of over $3 000,000, it has a frontage of 290 feet by 275 feet in depth and is 87 feet high with a tower 300 feet in height from which an extensive bird's-eye view of the city and lake may be had Next in importance is the Provincial Parliament Buildings, which cost $1,250,000 having a frontage of 435 feet, a depth of 260 feet and covering an area of 76 000 square feet It is Moorish in design, and has a massive imposing appearance The Custom House, Osgoode Hall (the domicile of the Civil Law Courts of the Province) General Post Office, the new King Edward Hotel (which cost considerably over $1,000,000), the Canada Life Confederation Life, Freehold Loan and Temple Buildings are each an architectural ornament to the city and a monument to its progressive enterprise, as are also some of the other large office buildings Eleven hospitals and four free dispensaries twenty nine homes or orphanages the Mercer Reformatory for Women, and many other similar institutions bespeak the charitable disposition of the inhabitants Just nine police stations and three

prisons prove that we are not all as good as we ought to be while five cemeteries are a pathetic reminder that none of us are exempt from the common lot of mankind Five public markets eighteen chartered banks besides their local branches, societies (we are all past grand somebodies of someth ng!) clubs and hotels galore are indications of our commercial and social life.

THE TORONTO GARRISON

A little west of the City Hall is the spacious Armory fronting on University Avenue and extending backward to Chestnut Street one of the largest in America. Here are the headquarters of the Governor General's Body Guard, a crack cavalry corps, the Mounted Rifles, clad in khaki, the 9th Field Battery of Artillery, the Queen's Own Rifles in dark green uniform the scarlet-coated Royal Grenadiers the 48th Highlanders braw bonnie lads in kilts, and the Army Medical Corps In the west end on the lake shore the visitor with a taste for things martial will find Stanley Barracks, where are quartered the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Royal School of Infantry both regulars comprising as fine a body of men and horses as one might see "in a day's march" Here they "teach the young idea how to shoot" and ride, and here, too, the militia officer who is ambitious of promotion may undergo a course of training, and be turned out an efficient soldier, with a certificate to prove it.

LITERATURE AND ART

As a literary and art centre this city is rapidly taking a pre-eminent place in the Dominion as it already has as a publishing centre Here is the home of *The Canadian Magazine* which is as representative of the Dominion as its name implies Here too are published six daily newspapers and weekly monthly and quarterly periodicals in great number, devoted to literature society, the arts, various branches of technical industry, trade, commerce finance and what not The literary market, as yet, suffers the cream to be skimmed off the work of our authors by American and English publications, for the lack of domestic encouragement but the Canadian reader is discriminative, and will

continue to prefer the cream come whence it may, until the Canadian publisher awakes to the fact that to preserve his own field he must get first choice of available contributions. In art, much promising and some exceptionally good work has been done but in this as in literature the best has sought a remunerative market abroad, where it has not been sacrificed for bread and butter at home. Good things will yet come out of Nazareth, and when the growing wealth of the country has given rise to a leisure class the native artist will have his innings and the Canadian Croesus the pick of Canadian pictures.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

For recreative purposes few other places in the world are so advantageously situated or so liberally endowed by nature and art with the means to this end. Riverdale Park, on the banks of the River Don, is both a pleasant and picturesque place of resort in the warm evenings of summer, rendered more attractive by a well stocked zoological collection free to the public, to which fresh additions are frequently being made. High Park in the extreme west, large and charming in its rugged wild grandeur, intersected by miles of hard gravel drives and provided with pavilions for shelter and picnic parties, draws on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays large crowds in quest of fresh air greenward and the peaceful, fragrant woods, while to the far east Victoria Park offers similar benefits on a small scale, and, adjoining this, Munro Park with its amusements and vaudeville performances, and a breezy beach attracts nightly a tremendous concourse of sightseers and swells the receipts of the street railway company in whose interests it is conducted. Queen's Park and the Horticultural Gardens are both central, gay with flowers and very fair examples of landscape gardening. Reservoir and Bellwoods Parks, Exhibition Grounds, Clarence and Ketchum Parks are the lungs of their respective neighborhoods. In all the principal parks band concerts enliven the sultry evenings and the lives of the people. Baseball, lacrosse, cricket, golf, bowling, yachting, rowing, canoeing, swimming, driving, bicycle and horse racing, and other athletic sports each afford pastime to its votaries, as do

also skating, hockey, curling, ice-boating, snowshoeing and tobogganning in the winter, while the rinks, theatres, concert and lecture halls do not lack patronage. The island and the lake—in crossing which land is lost sight of—make the wharves very busy places in the summer, and many and cheap are the trips which may be taken, whether to Lorne Park, Oakville or Hamilton to the west, Niagara, Port Dalhousie and elsewhere to the south or Montreal, Kingston or the Thousand Islands to the east. But the one great event of the year is the Toronto Exposition, equalled by few and excelled by none but the great international expositions. Inaugurated as an annual institution in 1879, it has grown year by year into continental repute. Thither flock excursionists in hundreds of thousands from points near and far in Ontario and the adjoining republic.

THE FUTURE OF TORONTO.

Incorporated in 1834, Toronto is well on its way toward a century of corporate existence. When she has attained this age, she will doubtless be the largest city in the Dominion. While the most rapid growth in the future will be in the North West, Toronto is already established as the paramount manufacturing and distributing centre, and the development of the Great West must inevitably contribute to its expansion by increasing its trade. The energy and enterprise of its people in seeking a market, and meeting all competition by the adoption of the most modern labor saving devices is the best assurance that Toronto will not lose its supremacy in commerce. The motto of its business men seems to be "What we have we'll hold, and what we have not we'll get by hook or by crook." Real estate is rising rapidly in permanent value, and its trade and population are increasing by leaps and bounds. The desire to get rich too fast may result in cases of individual failure, but the tendency of experience is to lead toward more conservative methods in business. The characteristic of the age, concentration, favors the stability of Toronto, where the day of little things is past, and, as another writer has put it, "its past history is the best augury of what its future will be."

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TORONTO:

AS IT WAS AND IS

A GRAPHIC HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CITY OF TORONTO, TOGETHER WITH A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE WAR OF 1812-1814, THE MACKENZIE REBELLION AND THE FENIAN RAID.

BY

WILLIAM T. JAMES

PRICE, - - - 15 CENTS

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DERIVATION OF NAME.

LET etymologists dispute as they may as to the true interpretation of the Indian appellation which the Hurons are said to have applied to a region forty miles north of Lake Ontario, and on the shores of what is now Lake Simcoe, before it was bestowed on the locality which to-day bears the name of Toronto, we who know but little of the language of the aborigines can rest well content with the translation that appropriately ascribes to it the designation of a rendezvous—"a place of meeting." Geographically, the pale face, at any rate, has found it a convenient place of resort, perhaps no city on this continent is more popular as a place for holding conventions, and so, with the assurance of a person of one idea, the writer unhesitatingly pronounces in favor of this as the correct derivation of the name of our fair city. In the year 1793, or thereabout, the name of the site of Toronto was changed to York, in honor of the Duke of York, second son of George III.; but the name failed to stick permanently, and, happily, it fell into disuse and was supplanted by the more sonorous and original title which came from the graphic, musical native tongue.

FOUNDING OF TORONTO.

Toronto is not devoid of history, in the sense of marked vicissitudes and stirring events. In 1749, it was a French trading post, officially known as Fort Rouillé, the "fort" being no more formidable than a wooden store-house surrounded by a stockade for the purpose of defence. It was built to intercept the trade which was being attracted to the English post across the lake at what is now Oswego; but this does not seem to have been so successful as was anticipated, for the reason that the English

dealt more fairly with the Indians and rendered better value for their peltry In 1752, England and France being at war, the commander of Fort Rouille was apprehensive of the safety of his solitary post, with its meagre garrison of ten men Finding himself surrounded by ninety Mississagas, he was persuaded the Indians had evil designs upon the fort, being moved thereto by the English in their jealousy of the rival post The arrival of reinforcements dispersed the Indians and frustrated a plot they entertained, although French allies, of pillaging the fort for the brandy it contained In 1758, Fort Frontenac was captured by the British, under Col Bradstreet, and it is supposed that Fort Rouille was abandoned and burned by the French, who retired in alarm, with their stores, to Fort Niagara, which, after a siege, was also surrendered to the British in the following year A year later, the site of Fort Rouillé was visited by Major Rogers, who came from Montreal with 200 Rangers in fifteen whale-boats, and reported that the Indians testified their joy at the news of the British success against the French On September 18th, 1759, Quebec capitulated, and in the same month in 1760 Montreal, where the power of the French was concentred, surrendered to the English, and Canada, from the Gulf of St Lawrence to the then unknown western wilds, passed into the Empire of Great Britain, the treaty of cession being formally signed on February 10th, 1763

With the conquest of Canada came the building up of Toronto, or York, as it was soon afterwards re named At first its growth was very slow, for we read that "at the close of the year 1803 the aggregate value of property in the town of York was £14,871, and the annual tax levied on the inhabitants by the magistrates of the county in quarter sessions was £62 The area enclosed by the town plot was 420 acres The population consisted of 456 persons."

SLAVERY IN TORONTO

It may be news to some that slavery was a legalized institution in York until the year of grace 1818 Dr Scadding quotes from the *Gazette* the following advertisement, which appeared in several successive numbers of that journal in 1806

To be sold, a Black Woman, named Peggy, aged about forty, and a Black Boy, her son, named Jupiter, aged about fifteen years, both of them the property of the subscriber The woman is a tolerable cook and washer woman, and perfectly understands making soap and candles The boy is tall and strong of his age, and has been employed in country business, but brought up principally as a house servant They are each of them servants for life The price for the woman is one hundred and fifty dollars, for the boy, two hundred dollars, payable in three years, with interest from the day of sale, and to be properly secured by bond, etc But one-fourth less will be taken in ready money PETER RUSSELL.

OUTBREAK OF WAR

In 1812, war was declared between England and the United States, the latter, probably instigated by Napoleon, seeking a pretext for the conquest and possession of Canada England had her hands full in Europe, and the regular forces in the colony amounted to only 4,500 men, of whom but 1,450 were available for the defence of the Upper Province The project looked feasible enough, but with the crisis came the man in the person of General Brock, whose proclamations and admonitions to the citizens showed his mettle and the determination of England to hold, or re-take if necessary, the colony in which the United Empire Loyalists had found a refuge, and which had begun to display the fruits of British characteristics

INVASION AND BATTLE OF QUEENSTON HEIGHTS.

The invaders, to the number of 2,500, under General Hull, crossed the river at Detroit and took possession of Sandwich, whence he issued a proclamation to the colonists, and then attacked Amherstburg, but before he could accomplish anything General Brock prorogued the Parliament at York, and with 300 regulars, 600 Indians and 400 militia (of whom York furnished 100 volunteers) marched to meet the American army, which in gloriously retreated across the river to Detroit This was forthwith invested by the Canadian troops, to whom General Hull and his entire army, after a short resistance, surrendered, and were dispatched to Montreal as prisoners of war Captain Roberts also contributed to the prestige of British arms by capturing Fort Mackinac on July 17th

In September of the same year the Americans, 6,000 strong, made another attempt upon the Canadian frontier, this time at Niagara, and we have all read of their defeat at Queenston Heights, with the loss of 400 killed and wounded, besides 900 prisoners, who surrendered at discretion. This victory cost us General Brock, who fell mortally wounded while cheering on his troops at a critical period of the battle, and seventy men, who by their valor and that of their comrades bequeathed to us the priceless heritage of British connection and British institutions.

But the end was not yet. Hostilities continued, with the balance of success always in favor of the British. General Smyth, in an effort to retrieve loss of American prestige in the former campaign, assembled, in November, 4,500 men near Black Rock, and crossed the river, but was repulsed, and, after further misadventures, abandoned the expedition.

Captain McDonnell scored a success for the British by crossing the St. Lawrence on the ice, attacking Ogdensburg, driving out the garrison and taking some cannon and a quantity of stores.

In January, 1813, the British, under Colonel Proctor, inflicted defeat upon the American forces near Detroit and captured their leader, General Wilkinson, with 500 men.

TORONTO CAPTURED AND LOOTED.

Meanwhile the enemy had been equipping a naval armament at Sackett's Harbor, for the purpose of controlling Lake Ontario. A large force was also assembled under General Dearborn, who sailed in this fleet to York, which was very insecurely fortified and held by General Sheaffe with 600 men. The enemy, over 1,000 strong, effected a landing a short distance east of the Humber, between eight and nine in the morning of April 27th, 1813, stoutly opposed by Major Givins with sixty Glengarry Fencibles and a small band of Indians, concealed in the woods near the shore. The number of this brave little force of Canadians being increased by reinforcements to about 550, they fought stubbornly as they were pressed eastward from post to post under a galling fire of grape-shot from the fleet. When the invaders had approached within a hundred yards of the main battery the

magazine exploded, killing two of our men. This accident compelled General Sheaffe, who had been entrenched at this point, to retire to the Half Moon Battery, a little farther east. This in turn becoming untenable, his force was driven to the garrison, whence a hot fire was maintained upon the enemy. As the Americans came to a temporary halt two hundred yards west of the garrison, a second explosion shook the ground as by a violent earthquake. To prevent 500 barrels of gunpowder from falling into the hands of the enemy, the sergeant on duty at the magazine blew it up. The concussion was terrific, and when the smoke was dissipated, an awful scene of carnage was disclosed to the eye. Two hundred American soldiers lay strewn upon the plain, fifty killed outright and many writhing in mortal agony, among whom was Brigadier General Pike, in command of the landing party. The British commander, taking advantage of the confusion consequent upon the explosion, beat a hasty retreat across the Don to Kingston, taking with him all the regulars he could get together. York being then practically defenceless, surrendered after a hopeless resistance by 200 militiamen, and the town was plundered and partly burned by the enemy, who, after a four days occupation, carried off the artillery and naval stores.

Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara River, was next attacked by Dearborn and Chauncey, but, with a garrison of 1,000 regulars and 300 militia, was held until the fortifications were dismantled by the enemy's cannonade, when the British withdrew to Queenston. Whereupon Vincent decided to evacuate and destroy Chippewa and Fort Erie, and take up a position at Burlington Heights. The Niagara frontier was thus in the hands of the American troops, who for the first time had now effected a lodgment in Canada.

A British flotilla was fitted out at Kingston, and 1,000 men embarked to seize Sackett's Harbor, but the expedition proved abortive, owing to mismanagement.

Colonel Proctor's position at Detroit being menaced by General Harrison, Proctor went out against him, and, finding him entrenched, failed to dislodge him, but successfully attacked a reinforcement of 1,200 Americans, and captured 500 prisoners, which relieved his post of immediate danger.

General Dearborn sent forward Generals Chandler and Winder to crush the British forces at Burlington Heights, but Colonel Harvey made a night attack on the enemy at Stony Creek, captured the two generals and 116 men, and caused the others to retreat in disorder

Then follow several more British successes, the principal being the surrender at Beaver Dam of the American Colonel Boerstler with 500 men Two vessels of the enemy were captured on Lake Champlain and the magazines destroyed at Plattsburg and Swanton.

TORONTO AGAIN IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY

While this was happening, Commodore Chauncey was engaged on Lake Ontario in burning the barracks and stores at York, looting the warehouses and private dwellings, and maltreating some of the merchants

On September 10th a squadron of ten sail, under Commodore Perry, attacked and captured the whole British fleet of six ships on Lake Erie

In the same month, General Harrison, being reinforced, marched on Detroit in such force that General Proctor retreated across the Detroit River Being pursued by 3,500 Americans, he, with 800 British and 500 Indians led by Tecumseh, made a stand at Moravian Town, and was defeated, retiring in confusion to Burlington Heights

BATTLES OF CHATEAUGUAY AND CHRYSLER'S FARM

The enemy now turned his attention to Montreal, and two armies were put into the field, one of 7,000 men, commanded by General Hampton, marching from Lake Champlain, the other, 8,000 strong, under Wilkinson, from Sackett's Harbor on Lake Ontario They were to co operate in this ambitious enterprise, but Hampton encountered a body of 350 French Canadians, under De Salaberry and McDonnell, who were handled so adroitly and fought so gallantly that he was utterly defeated, and deemed it prudent to retreat and go into winter quarters at Plattsburg This engagement is famous as the battle of Chateauguay, in

which the Americans outnumbered the Canadians ten to one in actual participants, and yet sustained a crushing defeat at the hands of 350 militiamen. It is perhaps the most brilliant exploit of which we can boast.

On November 3rd Wilkinson got started. Landing about 3,000 men on the Canadian shore when the batteries of Prescott were passed, this detachment was persistently harassed by 800 skirmishers from Kingston, under Colonels Morrison and Harvey, who hung on its rear like terriers until the invaders were provoked to turn to "brush aside the annoyance." In the fields of what was known as "Chrysler's Farm," on the afternoon of November 11th, the Americans furiously confronted their tormentors, and it is by this name the battle known in history by the name of the farm on which it was fought. The Americans, though having the advantage of three to one, were completely routed and driven to their boats with the loss of a general and over 200 men killed or wounded. At Regis Wilkinson heard of Hampton's defeat at Chateauguay, and he decided to relinquish the attack on Montreal and follow Hampton to Plattsburg.

After abandoning Fort George and reducing Newark to ashes, McClure, the American general, crossed the river, and was gallantly followed by Colonel Murray, who surprised Fort Niagara and took 400 prisoners. The British, under Riall, subsequently surprised and burned the frontier towns of Lewiston, Black Rock, Buffalo and some others, by way of reprisal for the destruction of Newark, and so ended the campaign of 1813.

In the spring of 1814 hostilities were resumed. Colonel Williams, with 1,500 British, having taken up a position for the defence of Montreal, was attacked in March by General Wilkinson with 4,000 men, who, being repulsed, fell back upon Plattsburg.

In May, the British took Fort Oswego, and captured a large quantity of ammunition and stores, but this exploit was counterbalanced by their defeat at Sackett's Harbor which followed.

In July, General Brown and a force of 5,000 crossed the river and took Fort Erie and its garrison of 170, and advancing, forced General Riall to retreat towards Burlington Heights. Brown then laid siege to Fort George, but, finding it stronger than he expected, retired to Chippewa.

THE BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE

General Riall thereupon advanced, and the two armies coming into contact, the battle of Lundy's Lane began Fortune at first went against the British, and General Riall was taken prisoner; but General Drummond arrived with 800 men from York at the critical moment, and the Americans, after a hard struggle of six hours, gave up the contest at midnight and retreated in confusion to Fort Erie In this engagement, the Americans outnumbered the British by 2,000 Drummond followed up his success by attacking Fort Erie, but was repulsed with severe loss

After the abdication of Napoleon, England was able to turn more of her strength against the United States, but in an attempt to invade New York by way of Lake Champlain, Sir George Prevost, at the head of 11,000 veterans, was deterred from attacking Plattsburg by the destruction of the British flotilla, and in this humiliating manner terminated the most formidable expedition which had left the borders of Canada during the war Prevost was slated for court-martial, but died before the charge could be prosecuted

General Brown marched from Fort Erie with considerable loss to the British, and, being reinforced, compelled General Drummond to retire to Burlington Heights The Americans gained further advantages on Lake Erie, but were driven back in an attempt to recover Fort Mackinac

Drummond being strengthened by troops from Europe, advanced on Fort Erie, aided by a British squadron on Lake Ontario Brown thereupon wisely evacuated the fort, after dismantling it, and retired across the Niagara River, and this was the last scene in the drama of this war of thirty months, peace being restored December 24th, 1814, although the good news did not reach York until the following February

It will thus be seen that York was continually excited or depressed over the fluctuating fortunes of Canadian arms, and having been twice sacked and partly burned, the inhabitants could only surmise, not without anxiety, what its destiny should be—whether as a loyal centre in Upper Canada of British rule, or part of a subjugated province wrested from an unwilling populace

as the spoils of war. Being a frontier town, and its manhood participating in the struggle to hurl the alien beyond the border, affliction and bereavement cast a shadow over its households and made it acquainted with grief, as it did also with the fierce exultation of triumph. Moreover, it must have suffered in social life and commerce to an extent that does not appear in history.

TORONTO AS IT WAS

In contrast with the exclamations of admiring tourists which we are wont to hear with feigned toleration, in 1823 York does not seem to have struck the traveller as a desirable place of residence. In the record of one he alludes to it in no complimentary terms, and says it was built on low, swampy ground, not easily to be drained, as it lay almost on a level with the lake. Little land was cleared in its vicinity, its trade was trifling, it was destitute of every natural advantage except that of a good harbor, and that it owed its population and magnitude entirely to its being the seat of government. Another affords us a pen picture of how it appeared to him in 1825:

Though York is the capital of an extensive colony, it would in Europe be considered but a village. Its defenceless situation, which cannot be much improved, renders it of little importance in time of war. The garrison is about a mile west of the town, and consists of a barrack for the troops, a residence for the commanding officer, a battery and two blockhouses which are intended for the protection of the harbor. In the year 1793 there was only one wigwam on the site of this town. It now contains 1,336 inhabitants and about 250 houses, many of which exhibit a very neat appearance. The public buildings are a Protestant Episcopal church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian and Methodist meeting house, the hospital, the Parliament house and the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Episcopal church is a plain timber building of tolerable size, with a small steeple of the same material. The Roman Catholic chapel which is not yet completed, is a brick edifice, and intended to be very magnificent. The Parliament house, erected in 1820 [it had been destroyed by fire on the Christmas Eve preceding the date of this writing, but this does not seem to have yet reached the writer's ears] is a large and convenient brick building, finished off in the plainest possible manner. The York hospital is the most extensive public building in the province, and its external appearance is very respectable. The house in which the Lieutenant-Governor resides is built of wood, and though by no means contemptible, is much inferior to some private houses in the town. Many of the law and government officers have very elegant seats in and about

the town, and, with few exceptions, they are built of wood, and assume a most inviting aspect. The streets of York are regularly laid out, intersecting each other at right angles. Only one of them, however, is yet completely built, and in the wet weather the unfinished streets are, if possible, muddier and dirtier than those of Kingston. The situation of the town is very unhealthy, for it stands on a piece of low, marshy land which is better calculated for a frog pond or beaver meadow than for the residence of human beings. The inhabitants are on this account much subject, particularly in spring and autumn, to agues and intermittent fevers, and probably five sevenths of the people are annually afflicted with these complaints.

WHEN THE ISLAND WAS A PENINSULA

In 1806 the harbor had but one opening to the lake, and this was in the western end, and what we are familiar with as Toronto Island was then the irregular extremity of a peninsula. East of the River Don were two buildings, one a block house, and beyond this to Port Hope (then called Smith's Creek) the settlers' homesteads were probably not more than a dozen; to the north, no civilized person dwelt farther than about half a mile from the lake, while westward the town did not extend beyond Church Street. A mile of primeval forest intervened between the town and the garrison, which was situated near where the Old Fort now stands. It is related that the wife of one of the Queen's Rangers, returning from the town, was pursued by an enormous bear, which was shot by a soldier within two hundred yards of Garrison Creek. Captain Battersby, an English officer stationed at York, shot a fine buck on the site of St. Michael's Cathedral at a date much later than this. From any point in the town the sportsman was distant from the "howling wilderness" not more than a mile, with wolves, bears and other beasts of prey to try his mettle, and game in great variety and abundance to stock his larder, from deer that bounded from the bosky covert to duck in dense flocks, flying north to their summer breeding grounds.

The first regular mail to reach York from the Lower Province was on January 12th, 1808. Previous to this letters had to be entrusted to travellers or dispatched as opportunity might offer.

THE INCORPORATION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO

The City of Toronto was incorporated March 6th, 1834. At the first municipal council, William Lyon Mackenzie, who had

been elected as an alderman for St David's Ward, was chosen as mayor. Mackenzie was a unique figure of the period. A self educated Scot, who while deservedly attacking existing abuses and official incompetency, was a radical of the most pronounced type, he may not inaply be said to have been a human volcano in constant eruption, emitting invective and hurling denunciation broadcast through the journal he owned and edited—the *Colonial Advocate*, but which would not have been named amiss had it appeared as the *Colonial Crater*. His newspaper had been suppressed, his printing plant had been demolished by mob law, and he himself had been expelled several times from the Legislature, to which he had been elected, but he was simply irrepressible, and, making capital of his alleged persecution, came to the front rank of popularity by sheer force of character. Lacking balance and deliberation, he was carried by impulse to extremes in speech and action, which made him many friends and more enemies, brought him frequently into difficulty, and eventually embittered his life, which ended in penury and comparative obscurity in 1861. But we cannot thus summarily dispose of so conspicuous a person; we shall see him again in another role presently.

Toronto being wholly unimproved and a veritable mud-hole in wet weather—which earned for it the nickname of "Muddy York"—one of the first acts of the new council was to provide for the laying of 2,618 rods of sidewalk, two feet wide, the planks laid longitudinally to save lumber. In order to meet the demands on the public purse for this and other expenditures, a rate of assessment of 3d. in the £ was determined upon, whereat a meeting was convened by the sheriff to meet in the market to protest against municipal extravagance. Above the butchers' stalls was a balcony for spectators, which was filled with citizens. "I care no more for Mr Mackenzie," exclaimed the sheriff, who was speaking, "than that crow!" pointing to one flying overhead. This was taken as the signal for applause, and literally "brought down the house," for the stamping of the crowd in the balcony broke it down, with the disastrous result that some were impaled on the butchers' hooks, others had their limbs broken and many were trampled upon or otherwise injured. Seven or eight succumbed and several were crippled for life.

TORONTO PLAGUE STRICKEN

This catastrophe was followed by an epidemic of Asiatic cholera, introduced into Quebec by an emigrant vessel from Dublin, where it was rife. Spreading rapidly westward, leaving death and dismay in its wake, it made havoc of the population of Toronto, killing one in every twenty. During the panic, many victims were deserted by their friends and left to their fate without medical or other aid. A few devoted persons combined to render what assistance they could to the stricken households or the sufferers themselves. To the credit of the first mayor of Toronto be it recorded that he, among these heroic men and women, could frequently be seen placing the victims in the cholera carts and driving them to the hospital.

The public pillory and stocks, which had been in occasional use for flagrant cases, were abolished about this time.

The year 1837 brings us to an epoch interesting as a study in the political history of the period. William Lyon Mackenzie, the vociferous volcano, having recognized "the first low murmur of insurrection" in the end of a petition addressed to Sir Francis Bond Head, the Lieutenant-Governor, did all he could to prove his prophecy by inciting the malcontents to rebellion.

It is the old story of English superciliousness in dealing with colonial affairs, and sending out Governors who were not sufficiently in touch with the people to be able to appreciate the weight of popular opinion and the importance of democratic measures. Bolstered up and cajoled by well meaning but hide bound ultra-toryists, they provoked opposition among thinking men and afforded a pretext for the flaunting of the red rag of anarchy.

THE MACKENZIE REBELLION

Mackenzie was the mouthpiece of the radical section of the Reform party, and openly declared and agitated for rebellion and independence, publishing in his paper a "Declaration of Independence," at the same time joining hands with Papineau and secretly stirring up the French Canadians to revolt. We read that "vigilance committees were organized, arms and accoutrements were collected on a small scale at various points, secret

TORONTO LOOKING SOUTH FROM QUEEN'S PARK

THE CITY HALL AND OLD POST OFFICE

drilling was practised at night, and various other preparations were made for a 'rising'" Sir Francis Bond Head, who had lost his head in replying to a petition in language most undiplomatic, and had not yet found it, seems to have underrated the significance of the reports brought to him of these preparations, and allowed matters to take their course The result was that, although the rebels failed in what they purposed doing, they might, with better discipline, a resolute leader and a bold dash, have seized the city and the Lieutenant Governor, as they proposed, and wrought much more mischief and bloodshed before the arrival of troops from Kingston, Hamilton and elsewhere Vacillation among the insurgents did more to save the city than anything Sir Francis accomplished

It was planned that the insurgents should assemble 5,000 strong at Montgomery's tavern on Yonge Street, three miles north of the city, on the evening of December 7th, surprise the city and get possession of several thousand stand of arms, overpower the garrison, and hold the Lieutenant Governor and his chief advisers until some satisfactory settlement should be effected A provisional government was to be formed, with Dr Rolph as administrator

Their first mistake was in changing the date set for the attack to Monday the 4th This upset all the arrangements Then they could not agree upon a plan of action; some were for an immediate attack, others insisted upon delay It was finally decided that Mackenzie and three others should go to the city by night and secretly glean what information they could, and ascertain if it would be advisable to make the assault at once They had not gone far before they met two men on horseback, one an alderman, who had come out to reconnoitre These were given in custody of two of their number to be taken to the rebel camp But before this was reached, the alderman drew a pistol, shot one of his captors and escaped back to the city, where he raised the alarm Bells were rung, the news was spread through the city, and a number of volunteers were hastily armed

Meanwhile, Mackenzie, fearing to venture nearer the city, returned to his following to learn that blood had been shed on both sides Lieutenant-Colonel Moodie, a retired Peninsular

veteran, who lived several miles north of the city, had perceived the insurgents movements and resolved to ride to Toronto and acquaint the authorities Being ordered to halt by a guard drawn across the road at Montgomery's tavern, his reply was a pistol shot at those who intercepted him He himself was then fired upon and mortally wounded The rebel who had been shot by Alderman Powell died where he fell Things had now reached a pass when desertion was the only alternative of desperation

Having recruited their ranks from the rural districts, the rebels found, on the following day, they could muster nearly 800 men, and that nothing was to be gained by further delay But as they advanced in force toward the city, they were fired upon by a dozen or more loyalists under Sheriff Jarvis, who had his men concealed behind a fence Only half armed, without discipline, and feeling little confidence in their leaders, the insurgents broke and fled, and would not be rallied, many of them dispersing to their homes

The arrival on Thursday of Colonel Van Egmond, one of Napoleon's officers, who had been appointed commander in chief of the rebel army, infused some heart into his dwindling force, who tried to save the situation by setting fire to the Don bridge and cutting off communication to the east

Meanwhile reinforcements for the city had arrived from Hamilton and elsewhere, and it was now impregnable to any force the rebels could bring against it Nearly 1,000 volunteers were mustered under Colonel Fitz Gibbon, and the main body, with two guns, advanced to the attack, coming into touch with the insurgents about two p.m., whose numbers had shrunk to such an extent by desertion of the faint hearted that they could offer no effective resistance, and so were easily put to flight with the loss of one killed, though two others subsequently died from wounds received in this encounter

Mackenzie and Rolph escaped to the United States, but many prisoners were taken, some of whom were afterwards released without trial, while many were sentenced to punishment more or less severe A few were condemned to death, but, with the exception of Lount and Matthews, who were executed, the sentences were commuted to imprisonment

THE GOVERNMENT REMOVED TO KINGSTON.

This fiasco, coupled with the fact of Toronto's indefensibility furnished a pretext to Kingstonians for an agitation for the removal of the seat of government to their own city. Much was said and written pro and con, and discussion did not cease until this was accomplished when the two provinces were amalgamated by the Act of Union proclaimed to take effect on the 10th of February, 1841. It was feared by some that the pre-eminence of Toronto had received a set back from which it would never recover, and owners of real estate loudly deplored an inevitable fall in the rents and land values, while not a few local merchants talked of removing their stocks to Kingston. All this display of pessimism, however, gave place to hopeful anticipation as it became evident that the future of Toronto as the commercial metropolis of Upper Canada was assured. In the year of its incorporation the population of the city had been rather under 9,000, in 1841 it had risen above 15,000. Its trade suffered no diminution, and the value of real estate continued to steadily increase.

TORONTO AT A LATER DATE.

In 1840 Toronto was first lighted by gas, eight years later consumers paid $5 per thousand cubic feet. In 1844 the *Globe* newspaper was founded, and the city had outgrown much of its primitive aspect and had begun to take on the appearance of a thriving modern community, destined to substantial development. Sir Richard H. Bonnycastle affords us a bird's-eye view of it at this period, in 1845:

> On steaming up the harbor, I was greatly surprised and very much pleased to see such an alteration as Toronto has undergone for the better since 1837. Then, although a flourishing village, be called, to be sure, it was not one-third of its present size. Now it is a city in earnest with upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, gas lit, with good plank sidewalks and macadamized streets, with vast sewers and fine houses of brick or stone. The main street, King Street, is two miles and more in length, and would not do shame to any town, and has a much more English look than most Canadian places have.

A year later, another writer has this to say of Toronto:

> The improvements made in the City of Toronto within the last two years have been astonishing. Many new buildings (and those the handsomest in the

city) have been erected, and the sidewalks, several of which were in a dilapidated state, and some almost impassable, have been re-laid and much improved Toronto now contains ninety two streets The extreme length of the city from the Don to the western limits, is upwards of three miles Property which was purchased a few years ago for a mere trifle has increased wonderfully in value, and many houses on King Street pay a ground rent of $500 Rents are generally as high as in the best business situations in London, England, and some houses in good situations for business let at from $1,000 to $1,250 per annum There are within the city twenty-one churches and chapels and ten newspapers and three monthly periodicals The city is lighted with gas, and there are waterworks for the conveyance of water from the bay to the different houses and there are also in the city regular stages for coaches and hacks Steamboats leave daily for Kingston, Hamilton, Niagara and Rochester, calling at Port Hope and Cobourg Omnibuses have been established to run regularly to Richmond Hill, Thornhill, Cooksville and Lloydtsville and every hour from the Market to Yorkville A horse ferry boat plies during the day between the city and the opposite islands and there are fifteen common schools in operation

TORONTO RAVAGED BY FIRE AND PLAGUE

In February and March of 1849 Toronto suffered much pecuniary loss by fire; but in the morning of April 7th began a disastrous conflagration in the outbuildings of a tavern, which involved a loss of more than half a million dollars and devastated a wide area of the business part of the city, destroying St James' Cathedral and partially consuming the front of the City Hall Mr Richard Watson, Queen's printer, perished in the flames in a vain attempt to save his plant from destruction, and a number of serious casualties occurred

Upon the heels of this calamity the opening of navigation brought a large influx of immigrants from Europe, and with them a visitation of a malignant form of ship fever, followed by cholera, from which, notwithstanding vigorous sanitary measures for the repression of the plague, 527 persons died in Toronto

The Grand Trunk line of railway from Montreal to Toronto, which was opened for traffic October 27th, 1855, was the beginning of great prospects for the city The population had by this time grown to 45,000 and we read of sanguine predictions for the future, based on the city's position and the rich agricultural territory to the north, but probably the most hopeful expectations failed to fully anticipate the ultimate destiny of Toronto

TORONTO AGAIN THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

In the same year the Government offices were removed hither from Quebec, and Toronto became the capital of Canada; but four years later they were transferred back to Quebec, which enjoyed the celebrity of a capital until in 1865 Ottawa became the permanent seat of the Dominion Government.

The visit, in 1860, of the Prince of Wales, as on a similar occasion in 1901, when the Heir Apparent was our distinguished guest, afforded an opportunity to the citizens of Toronto to testify to their loyalty to the British Crown, and worthily they celebrated the auspicious event. The decorations were superb and the demonstrations most effusive. The treason that here and there smouldered among political malcontents was effectually squelched, and nowhere, if the desire, was there any manifestation of disloyalty. Whatever we Canadians may say or do in vindication of our individual or factional opinions, with the advent of royalty or an effectual appeal to our sentiments we sink all personal animus—all political strife in the one deep wellspring of our devotion to British connection and its associations. We cannot ignore the fact that we are British in blood and bone—ergo, when the lion's cub growls, no other beast or bird in the international Zoo need apply. The young lion is no cuckoo.

THE FENIAN RAID

On the 1st of June, 1866, nine hundred Fenians, led by one Colonel O'Neil, in accordance with a preconcerted plan for which they had been drilled, crossed the Niagara River from Buffalo to Fort Erie to destroy the Welland Canal and incidentally conquer Canada—a wild, fantastic project even for the wildest of Irishmen. They inaugurated their anticipated conquest by taking Canada piecemeal—a horse here, a pig there, and a rooster or his spouse wherever such might come within range of their ambitious appetite for chicken or Canada. They were chiefly Irish American filibusters who had been disbanded at the close of the civil war, and all ardent haters of England. They had made up their minds that Ireland should be emancipated from the yoke of Britain, so, by way of getting their hands in,

they thought they would begin by wresting from the "tyrant" what lay nearest to hand

Regular troops were hurriedly dispatched from Toronto and Hamilton—the nearest Canadian cities—and the Queen's Rifles, of Toronto, and 13th Battalion, of Hamilton, were called out and also sent to the front. All the Canadian troops were to move in concert, but on the march the volunteers came unexpectedly into contact with the Fenians, and before the regulars came to their assistance the battle of Ridgeway had been fought and lost to our militia. Our troops had, however, driven the enemy back a mile, when a false alarm of cavalry and a futile attempt to form a square threw the volunteers into confusion, which culminated in a panic and a retreat. Our loss in killed and wounded was about forty, and that of the Fenians not less. The latter were unable to follow up their temporary advantage, and so retired to Fort Erie, which they evacuated the next morning and returned to the United States, glad to escape from our combined force by which they were being surrounded. Canada is still one of the red spots on the map—and, by the way, so is Ireland.

It was a sad day for Toronto when five of her brave sons, cold in death, together with her quota of wounded (two of whom subsequently succumbed) were brought to the city. The dead were accorded a public funeral, and the wounded were tenderly cared for. As on former and later occasions, Toronto had yielded her tribute of blood for the maintenance of the Empire, and though she mourned the bereavement which shrouded her home, with gloom, she bowed her head in resignation and murmurreds We are Britons, it is well! On July 1st, 1870, a handsome monument was unveiled in Queen's Park to the memory of the fallen heroes of Ridgeway, and to day it still stands as a testimonial of the citizens to those who gave their lives for their country

TORONTO BECOMES THE CAPITAL OF ONTARIO

Confederation consummated on July 1st, 1867, Toronto became the capital of the Province of Ontario. The day was suitably honored with demonstrations of joy, expressed in the usual manner with which such an important event in a nation's

career is celebrated. The first session of the first Provincial Parliament of Ontario was opened in Toronto by Lieutenant Governor Stisted on the 27th of December of the same year.

The year 1869 is memorable for the visit to Toronto of H. R. H. Prince Arthur, third son of Queen Victoria, who had been gazetted to a corps stationed in Canada. He was given a hearty ovation, and the flame of loyalty burned with all the ardor of a populace abandoned to fervid feelings of patriotism.

SOME EVIDENCE OF THE CITY'S GROWTH.

In the census of 1871 the population of the city is set down at 56,092, being an increase of 11,271 during the preceding decade. In the three years following, 13,000 were added to its inhabitants, and the city with the province enjoyed an unprecedented era of prosperity, which, however, was succeeded by a depressive reaction.

We may now skip the intervening years and take a glimpse of Toronto as it was in 1902. The last Government census, taken in 1901, gives a total of 207,971, as against 181,220 for 1891; while a special census taken by the police shows a population of 221,583 in 1901. In 1896, the bank clearings were $342,031,851, but in 1901 the amount was nearly double, viz., $625,228,306. The amount of money deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank in Toronto for the year ending June 30th, 1901, was $637,439. The number of vessels entering this port during the season of 1901 was 3,490, carrying a tonnage of 1,203,593.

TORONTO AS IT IS.

The city limits enclose an area of about sixteen square miles, traversed by nearly 300 miles of well-paved streets, connecting, with few exceptions, at right angles, a large proportion being asphalted or laid with vitrified brick. The streets are lighted by electricity or gas, and on one-third of their total mileage tracks are laid down for street cars. At night they are almost wholly free from footpads, ruffians and pick pockets. Law and order are maintained by an adequate police force, whose physique is approached by that of no other police force on the continent. A

numerous and efficient fire brigade, with a station in each district, all well equipped with up-to-date appliances, is generally able to keep a fire confined to a small area, and a system of fire alarm signal boxes all over the city ensure a local or general response in a minimum of time. Few places of business are without a telephone, and many residences are similarly equipped.

ITS SALUBRIOUS CLIMATE.

Situated on the 43rd parallel of latitude, as are the south of France and Leghorn in Italy, Toronto is blessed with a climate which is at once salubrious and invigorating. The rainfall in summer usually occurs in heavy but brief thunder showers, and the umbrella is rarely needed, while the meteorological records show an average amount of sunshine that is exceeded in few places in the United States. Lake Ontario, long, broad, deep and cool, on whose northern shore the city is built, modifies the oppressive heat felt by cities lying to the south and by some places even to the north, and in winter the influence of Georgian Bay and Lakes Superior and Huron tempers the frigid blasts which drive the mercury so much lower in less favored localities. In July the average daily maximum temperature does not reach 80° in the shade, and 90° is accounted very hot weather. In winter, zero weather is occasionally experienced, and once in a while the thermometer shows 20° below, but this is phenomenal, and anything below zero is considered just ground for complaint. For a few weeks in mid-winter the bay is frozen over, so that teams may cross in safety to the Island, but the lake itself never freezes, though the ice hummocks along its margin, while picturesque, suggest a scene in the Arctic regions. Blizzards are, like angels' visits, few and far between—perhaps one per annum, on the average—and then never so violent or intense as those of the south-west, while hurricanes and cyclones, when they do invade Ontario, invariably annoy Toronto in their ulterior effects, when they do not miss the city altogether. Toronto is evidently spared by the topography of the surrounding country from much disaster as the result of storms of all kinds, on which account we have good cause to thank Providence.

TORONTO A CITY OF HOMES

Toronto, among all the large cities on this continent, has been justly described as the "City of Homes" With all its progressiveness, the "flat' system of domiciles—or apartment houses—has only now made its appearance, and it is still a dubious experiment The architectural features of the residential streets are striking for their artistic diversity of design, their suggestions of domestic comfort and convenience, and their substantial air of opulence. Shady boulevards, well kept lawns and shrubberies, and delightful parterres add their charm to the prospect and beautify the city, while in the suburbs the mansions of the wealthy in their spacious grounds speak well for the natural tastes of their occupants The streets are kept scrupulously clean, and the popular appreciation of fresh air and out door sports, together with first class sanitary arrangements, a good sewage system (nearly 250 miles of sewers being laid) and an active health department, combine to make Toronto a healthy place of residence with a remarkably low death rate of less than twenty per thousand Rents are rather high at present, owing to a scarcity of houses, which is particularly felt by those in search of small modern dwellings

ITS TRADE AND COMMERCE

South of King Street are located the principal wholesale houses and many manufacturing concerns, while King, Yonge, Queen and College Streets and Spadina Avenue are where the bulk of the retail trade is done Two large departmental stores, however, get the lion's share of the business, and in them one may buy anything from a pin to a pinafore or a bicycle to the entire furnishings of a modern home Chief of its many factories is that of the Massey Harris Co, the largest makers of agricultural implements in the world, whose works cover many acres and employ thousands of hands, and whose products are exported to almost every country on the surface of the globe Several ship building firms are located along the water front, in whose yards some of our largest wooden and iron passenger and freight steamers were built, some of which are employed in carrying grain on the great lakes and are larger than many ocean steamships

ITS TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Its transportation facilities are unexcelled. Electric cars furnish a frequent service on all the routes, and any point in the city may be reached for one fare by asking for a transfer from one line to another. At least 30,000 bicycles are in daily use, which, with the street cars, automobiles and a bewildering vehicular traffic, keep the wary pedestrian wide awake in crossing the busy thoroughfares. The Union Station is a very handsome and commodious structure, and presents all the stir and bustle of a metropolitan railway station as the many trains come and go with their crowd of passengers. A suburban electric car service brings the surrounding towns within easy access to the city, and a large fleet of steamboats make daily trips to Kingston, Montreal, Niagara, Hamilton, St. Catharines and other lake ports. Excursions during the summer are of frequent occurrence, and occasionally one may enjoy a trip to Niagara Falls and return for one dollar. The most popular place of resort is, however, Toronto Island, distant about two miles across the bay. In the centre is a large park, beautifully laid out, with a pavilion, band stand and lagoons for fishing, boating and bathing, and thither most of the picnickers repair. At Hanlan's Point, at the western end, are athletic grounds, promenades, a large hotel and various amusements. Music and a variety performance keep the ferry-boats plying to and fro, and afford an outing and outdoor entertainment for the modest sum of ten cents per capita, the return fare. The Hospital for Sick Children has a large building here, facing the lake, to which, in the summer, the little convalescents are taken for fresh air and sunshine. A lighthouse, the fog horn building, a pumping station for the local water supply, an engine house for the generation of electric power and light, the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and hundreds of summer cottages and camps are scattered here and there over its area, while a long breakwater, to ward off the effects of south easterly gales, affords a promenade where the bracing breezes of Lake Ontario may blow the cob webs off one.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Diogenes with his lantern in search of an honest man may

have been a task no more difficult than seeking a totally illiterate person in Toronto A rudimentary education is within the reach of all, tuition, school books, pencils, pens, ink and paper being furnished free to scholars in each of the forty-eight public schools. The curriculum of the various grades is commendable, the methods of instruction as satisfactory as elsewhere, and the efficiency of the teaching staff of a high standard The Roman Catholic Church is allowed by law to undertake the secular education of the children of its adherents, and in the seventeen separate schools a different curriculum and system of instruction prevails. The Normal School provides training for teachers, from which they must hold certificates to be eligible for appointment to any post A Model School, three Collegiate Institutes, and various other private scholastic establishments afford intermediate education, while Toronto University, Trinity College (Anglican), Wycliffe College (Anglican, Evangelical), Knox College (Presbyterian), Victoria College (Methodist), McMaster University (Baptist) St Michael's College (R C) confer degrees in the arts, medicine and theology A Technical School has proved a valuable adjunct to the education of its pupils qualifying for industrial pursuits, and the School of Practical Science has been no less useful along scientific lines A Law School, the Central Ontario School of Art, four musical academies, four business colleges, five ladies' schools, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the College of Pharmacy, the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, a veterinary college, and various other institutions, are all well attended and contribute each in its own sphere to the proficiency of its graduates. A central free library, with branches in different quarters of the city, as well as the libraries of the many colleges and institutes, furnish literary pabulum to enquiring minds, and five museums, in connection with the Normal School, the Canadian Institute and several colleges, provide ample scope for investigation in archæological lore and natural history and geology

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

"Toronto the Good" (superficially, at any rate) has become a byword amongst those restive folk who cannot appreciate the

restfulness of a quiet Sunday Toronto certainly abounds in "means of grace," and it will be no exaggeration to say that we are at least an epidemically religious community Thirty-four Anglican churches, including St. James' and St Alban's Cathedrals, thirty-two Methodist, twenty-six Presbyterian, sixteen Baptist, nine Congregational churches, eleven Salvation Army barracks and institutions, including Territorial War Office, twelve Roman Catholic churches, among them St Michael's Cathedral, about fifty other denominations, and a central Young Men's Christian Association and five branches offer spiritual refreshment to thirsty souls and exert a salutary influence upon the morals and manners of the people The three cathedrals, St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, the Metropolitan Methodist Church and Broadway Tabernacle rank first among the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the city, and each is a magnificent example of modern architecture

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Chief among the public buildings is the City Hall and Court House, one of the grandest and most elegant on this continent Built in the Romanesque style of architecture at a cost of over $3,000,000, it has a frontage of 290 feet by 275 feet in depth and is 87 feet high, with a tower 300 feet in height, from which an extensive bird's-eye view of the city and lake may be had Next in importance is the Provincial Parliament Buildings, which cost $1,250,000, having a frontage of 435 feet, a depth of 260 feet and covering an area of 76,000 square feet. It is Moorish in design, and has a massive, imposing appearance The Custom House, Osgoode Hall (the domicile of the Civil Law Courts of the Province), General Post Office, the new King Edward Hotel (which cost considerably over $1,000,000), the Canada Life, Confederation Life, Freehold Loan and Temple Buildings are each an architectural ornament to the city and a monument to its progressive enterprise, as are also some of the other large office buildings Eleven hospitals and four free dispensaries, twenty-nine homes or orphanages, the Mercer Reformatory for Women, and many other similar institutions bespeak the charitable disposition of the inhabitants; but nine police stations and three

prisons prove that we are not all as good as we ought to be, while five cemeteries are a pathetic reminder that none of us are exempt from the common lot of mankind Five public markets, eighteen chartered banks besides their local branches, societies (we are all past grand somebodies of something!),clubs and hotels galore are indications of our commercial and social life

THE TORONTO GARRISON

A little west of the City Hall is the spacious Armory, fronting on University Avenue and extending backward to Chestnut Street, one of the largest in America Here are the headquarters of the Governor General's Body Guard, a crack cavalry corps; the Mounted Rifles, clad in khaki, the 9th Field Battery of Artillery, the Queen's Own Rifles, in dark green uniform, the scarlet-coated Royal Grenadiers, the 48th Highlanders, braw, bonnie lads in kilts; and the Army Medical Corps In the west end, on the lake shore, the visitor with a taste for things martial will find Stanley Barracks, where are quartered the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Royal School of Infantry, both regulars, comprising as fine a body of men and horses as one might see "in a day's march" Here they "teach the young idea how to shoot" and ride, and here, too, the militia officer who is ambitious of promotion may undergo a course of training, and be turned out an efficient soldier, with a certificate to prove it

LITERATURE AND ART

As a literary and art centre this city is rapidly taking a preeminent place in the Dominion, as it already has as a publishing centre Here is the home of *The Canadian Magazine*, which is as representative of the Dominion as its name implies Here too are published six daily newspapers and weekly, monthly and quarterly periodicals in great number, devoted to literature, society, the arts, various branches of technical industry, trade, commerce, finance and what not The literary market, as yet, suffers the cream to be skimmed off the work of our authors by American and English publications, for the lack of domestic encouragement, but the Canadian reader is discriminative, and will

continue to prefer the cream, come whence it may, until the Canadian publisher awakes to the fact that to preserve his own field he must get first choice of available contributions. In art, much promising and some exceptionally good work has been done, but in this, as in literature, the best has sought a remunerative market abroad, where it has not been sacrificed for bread and butter at home. Good things will yet come out of Nazareth, and when the growing wealth of the country has given rise to a leisure class, the native artist will have his innings, and the Canadian Crœsus the pick of Canadian pictures.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

For recreative purposes few other places in the world are so advantageously situated or so liberally endowed by nature and art with the means to this end. Riverdale Park, on the banks of the River Don, is both a pleasant and picturesque place of resort in the warm evenings of summer, rendered more attractive by a well stocked zoological collection, free to the public, to which fresh additions are frequently being made. High Park, in the extreme west, large and charming in its rugged, wild grandeur, intersected by miles of hard gravel drives and provided with pavilions for shelter and picnic parties, draws, on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, large crowds in quest of fresh air, greensward and the peaceful, fragrant woods; while to the far east Victoria Park offers similar benefits on a small scale, and, adjoining this, Munro Park, with its amusements and vaudeville performances, and a breezy beach, attracts nightly a tremendous concourse of sight-seers, and swells the receipts of the street railway company in whose interests it is conducted. Queen's Park and the Horticultural Gardens are both central, gay with flowers and very fair examples of landscape gardening. Reservoir and Bellwoods Parks, Exhibition Grounds, Clarence and Ketchum Parks are the lungs of their respective neighborhoods. In all the principal parks band concerts enliven the sultry evenings and the lives of the people. Baseball, lacrosse, cricket, golf, bowling, yachting, rowing, canoeing, swimming, driving, bicycle and horse racing, and other athletic sports, each afford pastime to its votaries, as do

also skating, hockey, curling, ice-boating, snowshoeing and tobogganning in the winter, while the rinks, theatres, concert and lecture halls do not lack patronage. The island and the lake—in crossing which land is lost sight of—make the wharves very busy places in the summer, and many and cheap are the trips which may be taken, whether to Lorne Park, Oakville or Hamilton to the west, Niagara, Port Dalhousie and elsewhere to the south, or Montreal, Kingston or the Thousand Islands to the east. But the one great event of the year is the Toronto Exposition, equalled by few and excelled by none but the great international expositions. Inaugurated as an annual institution in 1879, it has grown year by year into continental repute. Thither flock excursionists in hundreds of thousands from points near and far in Ontario and the adjoining republic.

THE FUTURE OF TORONTO.

Incorporated in 1834, Toronto is well on its way toward a century of corporate existence. When she has attained this age, she will doubtless be the largest city in the Dominion. While the most rapid growth in the future will be in the North West, Toronto is already established as the paramount manufacturing and distributing centre and the development of the Great West must inevitably contribute to its expansion by increasing its trade. The energy and enterprise of its people in seeking a market, and meeting all competition by the adoption of the most modern labor saving devices, is the best assurance that Toronto will not lose its supremacy in commerce. The motto of its business men seems to be, "What we have we'll hold, and what we have not we'll get by hook or by crook." Real estate is rising rapidly in permanent value, and its trade and population are increasing by leaps and bounds. The desire to get rich too fast may result in cases of individual failure, but the tendency of experience is to lead toward more conservative methods in business. The characteristic of the age, concentration, favors the stability of Toronto, where the day of little things is past, and, as another writer has put it, "its past history is the best augury of what its future will be."

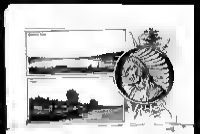
TORONTO

AS IT WAS AND IS

BEING AN HISTORICAL SURVEY OF THE CITY OF TORONTO, TOGETHER WITH SOMEWHAT ACCURATE AN TRUE REMARKS, THE REASONING BEHIND AND THE RESULT AND

WILLIAM KILBOURN

PRENTICE HALL OF CANADA



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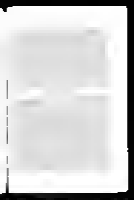
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